Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861. NUMBER 271.

Sale of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and the property of every description thereto attached, was sold, yesterday, at Springfield, by James Robb, Esq., Special Master in Chancery, under the authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of Macoupin County.

The property was sold, subject to certain incumbrances, amounting to about $6,000,000, and was purchased by the trustees of the several mortgage bondholders, for the nominal sum of five hundred dollars, making the cost to the parties to whom the title now passes not less than $6,000,000.

Iowa Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, May 20, 1861.

To-day the House has passed a bill legalizing the acts of County Boards of Supervisors and City Councils, in voting appropriations for the support of families of volunteers in the war, and in arming and equipping such volunteers. There was but one negative vote.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the issue of State bonds to constitute a War and Defence Fund. The amount is not fixed, but $1,000,000 is the sum talked of outside the Hall.

The House has just passed unanimously an amendment to the Militia law, providing for the enrollment of volunteer militia, their arming by the State, and equipment. It provides for their drill from 5 to 20 days each year, and exempts the members from poll tax.

This morning a bill was presented by the Committee on Federal Relations for a Commission to Missouri, and the joint protection of the border from raids or plundering expeditions from either State into the other. There will be strong opposition to this bill, owing to the defection of the Missouri State Government. Claib. Jackson is regarded as rank a traitor as the South holds, and the idea of entrusting to his minions the protection of our citizens along the border is regarded as much too risky for these belligerent times. The act provides that neither State shall keep a larger force than the other on the border. This will never do for us. With such an act, Jackson would not keep a corporal's guard, it is thought, on the border, and Iowa could have no more. Of course the old Border Ruffian gangs would organize, and plunder would be the legitimate and unpunished business of roving bands through Northern Missouri. Should the bill pass, it will be modified so as to provide against these contingencies.

In the Senate a bill passed almost unanimously for the purchase of arms and camp equipage. Under it, the Governor will purchase not exceeding 5,000 stand of arms.

The Governor sent in a communication calling attention to the legislation asked by the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and stating the offers of all the Railroad Companies to transport troops free of charge.

It is thought the session will hardly close this week. The greatest unanimity prevails on the principal questions before the Legislature, and from every quarter of the State the report comes up that every able-bodied man is ready to take up arms in defence of the Union and the Constitution. Even the *State Journal* is becoming patriotic since the meeting of the Legislature. S. S.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Seizure of the Steamboat J. C. Swon—Proceedings for her Confiscation.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23rd.]

The distinguished service lately rendered to the country by the steamer J. C. Swon is doubtless very well remembered by our readers. The service consisted in conveying arms, stolen by traitors from the American Government, to the late camp of treason at Lindell's Grove. The arms were seized at Camp Jackson, and thoroughly identified as part of the property taken from the United States by the Southern Confederacy, at Baton Rouge. No one has yet had the hardihood to deny that these arms were thus stolen, and were sent to Camp Jackson to be used in treason against the American Government.

The steamer J. C. Swon, some days ago, dropped down the river and lay up for safety, opposite Harlow's Landing, thirty five miles below this city. Probably it was not thought safe for her to remain here, where she had not only landed by night the articles above indicated, but had persistently displayed the rag of treason. Nor yet was it safer for her to proceed so far as Cairo.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat Iatan, Capt. Bart. Able, in employment of the U. S. government, left St. Louis Arsenal with a company of one hundred volunteers, commanded by Capt. Franz, detached from Colonel Schuttner's regiment.

About seven o'clock the troops arrived opposite Harlow's Landing, and found the J. C. Swon made fast at the Missouri shore. Capt. Franz seized her in the name of the United States government and by order of Gen. Lyon of the Arsenal. A watchman, the mate, and several hands were on board the Swon, and at once acquiesced in the necessity of the case. She was taken in tow by the Iatan, but steam was soon raised on the Swon and she was then brought to the Arsenal, arriving by half past twelve o'clock.

Proceedings will be instituted in the United States District Court with the view of effecting a legal confiscation of the boat for her agency in bringing, with the knowledge of those in charge of her, the contraband articles with which she clandestinely supplied Camp Jackson.

Her owners are named to us as Messrs. Walker, Carter, Geo. Pegram, Theodore Laville and Capt. Jones.

From the J. C. Swon's register is extracted the following item, referring to the contraband freight alluded to:

"Shipped by C. Green, Baton Rouge, La., 14 boxes, 20 barrels, 5 casks, 2 crates.

"Consigned to J. B. W., St. Louis."

Diligent search was made on board the vessel's secession flag, but it proved to have been prudently removed.

Seizure of Telegrams in New York.

Mr. Murray, the United States Marshal for this district, on Monday afternoon proceeded, in company with Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, to the office of the American Telegraph Company, and seized all the telegrams on file which have been sent from the office for a year past. The seizure was made in pursuance of orders from Washington, and similar orders, it appears, had been given, and like seizures made, simultaneously, in all the Northern cities and towns. The precise object which the Government have in view in this proceeding has not transpired, and the Government officials in this city are entirely ignorant, or non-communicative upon the subject. It is supposed, however, that an examination of the telegrams will throw a flood of light upon the history of the Southern conspiracy, the length of time it has been actively at work, the material aid it has received from the North, and the names of many of those who have been implicated in it,—including, as is believed, some who are now professing great zeal for the Union. The seizure was made very quietly, and it was the expressed wish of the Telegraph Company, with which the Marshal coincided, that it should not be made public; but the impossibility of this soon became apparent, for before the Marshal had left the office, telegrams came flying in from Boston, Philadelphia and other places, announcing that similar seizures had been simultaneously made at those offices. The telegrams are under a guard of Deputy Marshals, awaiting further orders from Washington. It is expected that agents will be deputized by Government to examine them and report the contents of such as trace any significance in connection with the Southern conspiracy. A large force will be required for this purpose, the number of telegrams at the New York office alone, being sufficient to keep a dozen clerks busy for the next three months.—*N. Y. Times*, 22d.

Foreign Policy of the Government.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

The government regards with absolute certainty the speedy termination of our domestic difficulties should the rebel States receive no aid or comfort from England, and they are quite resolved not to deliberate for a single moment should England manifest any such insane disposition, but to launch against her the thunderbolts of a war that would not cease till every power in Europe was involved. On this vital matter the President, the Secretary of State and all the Cabinet entertain but one view, and are animated by the same sentiments. They feel they can rely to any extent on the courage and energy of the nation, that will sustain them at every sacrifice against England and all the world, when they see their dearest rights assailed and their best interests rudely trampled on. It is fortunate for the country, at this momentous crisis, that there should be no division of counsels as to the best and safest policy both at home and abroad. It is equally fortunate that the President and Cabinet put so high an estimate on the sagacity and firmness of the Secretary of State, as well as upon the thorough knowledge of the condition and interests of Europe, that they are content at all times to defer to his views and support his suggestions. It cannot but fill with surprise all who may have followed the career of this able statesman to see his usual caution and moderation suddenly converted by the force of events into boldness and decision. It is consoling to think that whilst the portfolio of the State Department is in his hands there will be no blunders to regret, and certainly no timidity to deplore.

DOINGS DOWN SOUTH.

Capture of Two Prizes—Matters at Pensacola.

[From the N. O. Picayune, 18th.]

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER PRIZE SHIP.—We learn from a private dispatch from the Balize that the privateer steamer V. H. Ivy captured another prize ship outside the bar this morning. Her name is not mentioned. Both the privateer and prize were, at last accounts, at Pass-à-l'Outre, on their way up the river.

Since the above was written, we learn that the new prize is the ship Marshall, of Providence, Rhode Island. Where she is from, or with what laden, is not stated.

STILL ANOTHER PRIZE.—We learn by a later dispatch that still another prize has been captured since by the V. H. Ivy, but her name has not yet reached us.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.—The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes Tuesday night, May 16th, that, yesterday was stormy and windy—to-day summer and sunshine. At 3 o'clock this morning the corsair fleet under Capt. Adams, shook out to dry their pirate sheets. Before another moon comes and goes they'll shake something else. If found in "Old Browns" company on Santa Rosa. How humiliating their presence—but the day of reckoning is near at hand.

One thousand troops from Georgia and Alabama have arrived within the last twenty four hours. They are, for the present, stationed at this point. A thousand more will arrive by the trains to-night and to-morrow morning.

A small steamer, one of some half a dozen probably and which, I see by the Northern papers, have sailed for the South, arrived Monday in the fleet, and this morning has been steaming up and down the gulf shore.

The soldiers had a great time this morning in transporting some heavy ordinance to the steamer from the depot yard. It was amusing to witness their didos, and listen to their songs. They were not in the least particular about breaking buttons from their shirt bosoms, or rending their gay and tidy fitting jackets.

There are, or were yesterday, four small steamers in the United States squadron. Two of them have been plying in the direction of the East Pass all of to day. They are evidently in fear of light vessels evading the blockade, and coming through that narrow and shallow Sound. Perhaps these steamers are to take a part in the blockade of Mobile—the saucy little Devils.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT PENSACOLA.—The same writer telegraphs on Wednesday:

President Davis and Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Pensacola by last night's train. To-day they are on a visit to Gen. Bragg's camp at Warrington, and a thundering salute is now being fired from the Confederate batteries, in honor of their presence.

The city is in a state of hilarious excitement in consequence of the visit of the distinguished Chief of the Southern Confederacy. President Davis and Secretary Mallory will return to Montgomery by to-night's train.

The President seems well and vigorous, but looks somewhat jaded and careworn, as might well be the case under the constant pressure of his onerous responsibilities. Our "boys" were already prepared to do anything that men could do, but since seeing the face of their beloved Commander-in-Chief—the man whose stern, unyielding valor made a single regiment a whole host at Buena Vista, and marched at its head into the very jaws of death to find victory there—they feel like doing more than man can do.

BLOCKADE OF PENSACOLA.—The following note was sent over to Gen. Bragg, under a white flag, from the United States squadron, off Pensacola, the evening of the 13th:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE, OFF PENSACOLA, May 13, 1861.

SIR— * * * The port is now strictly blockaded by a portion of the United States naval forces under my command. No coasting vessels will be permitted to enter or depart. Foreign vessels will be allowed two weeks from this date to settle their accounts and sail. After the expiration of that time they will be detained, if they attempt to leave the harbor, and dealt with according to the laws against violating blockades.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
H. A. ADAMS, Captain.
Senior Officer present.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes May 17th, Wednesday night, last:

The Fifth Regiment of Alabama volunteers, under command of Col. Rhodes, have arrived and are quartered in the city limits. They are supplied with a battery of six pieces, viz: two large 12-pounder rifle cannon, three 12-pounder howitzers, and one 6-pounder cannon; their caissons are to arrive to-night. They are the most perfect specimens of light battery I ever saw—not excepting Bragg's famous battery itself.

I have just learned that some gentlemen of Mobile have proffered to furnish with vegetables for one day the entire command of Gen. Bragg, free of cost. The best move of the season; and hope other parties will keep it up. Vegetables are scarce here, and command outrageous prices.

Since Capt. Adams' notice of blockade, the vessels now in port are hurrying aboard their return cargoes. They complain bitterly of its terms. Some of them will have to leave half loaded, or fight their way out. The John Bulls are down on Old Abe, and I hope their Government is, too.

The vessels of the fleet have been amusing themselves the last two or three days in target firing—practicing for the "rebels."

LONDON TIMES'S CORRESPONDENT AT PENSACOLA.—The same correspondent telegraphs, Thursday morning:

Wm. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, in company with Messrs. Ravesies, Lynes and Baire, of Mobile, have arrived here safely.

The schooner on which they came was boarded from the fleet, and the whole party spent several hours on board the Sabine.

They were politely treated, and were afterwards permitted to go to their place of destination without further molestation.

THE PROSPECT OF A FIGHT AT FORT ARBUCKLE.—The Galveston *Civilian* of the 15th inst., says:

With reference to the late reports of a threatened collision between the Federal troops and Texas volunteers, in the Chickasaw Nation, the Houston *Telegraph* quotes a letter from McKinney, under date of the 6th, who says, a gentleman from Fort Arbuckle learns that there were about one thousand troops in the fort, with eleven pieces of artillery; that Col. Emery, the commander of the forces, declares he will retreat no further; and that more men are moving to reinforce the Texans.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO RICHMOND. The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of Tuesday morning, May 16th, says:

It is now settled, we believe, beyond peradventure, that the Capital of the Southern Confederacy is to be removed to Richmond, Virginia, shortly, the direct vote upon the subject having been taken yesterday.

The Prizes Captured in the Chesapeake

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

The telegraph made me say, in my dispatch last night, that a protest was entered at the War Department against accepting "Colonel Sherman's New York regiment." I wrote "Colonel Sheehan's regiment." The protest alleges that it contains a large number of very bad characters.

The war steamship Niagara has been ordered from off Charleston harbor to the Gulf, to perfect the blockade of certain ports there.

Commodore Stringham, flag officer of the blockade squadron, under date of United States ship Minnesota, Hampton Roads, May 17, 1861, reports having captured thirteen vessels, two of which were the ships Argo and North Carolina. Part of these have been sent to New York, part to Philadelphia, part brought here, and the rest detained in Chesapeake Bay for service. The schooner Industry contained a cargo of hay and a large and valuable boiler. She was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and discharged her cargo there. A large number of other prize vessels remain under the guns of the fleet in Chesapeake Bay, loaded with tobacco.

The Isabel, the piratical looking craft towed up to the Washington Navy-yard yesterday by the steamer Thomas Freeborn, announced in this correspondence last night, contains some of the roughest looking specimens of humanity I ever saw. They were not removed from the vessel to-day, and it has not been determined what disposition will be made of them. That they are rank Secessionists, and were on their way to some traitorous rendezvous when captured, there is little doubt.

More Demonstrations in the South-East—More Prisoners taken, and Seven brought to the Arsenal.

General Lyon having been informed that a quantity of lead had left De Soto for the South, and had been discovered to be secreted at Ironton, he authorized its seizure; and, accordingly, a few men started in search of the lead, and found it in a cellar in Ironton. The lead was seized, but the Secessionists collected a crowd to prevent its removal from the place. The officers, however, insisted on taking it, and a chunk of a fight ensued. Several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt. The party in charge of the lead demanded of an engineer in charge of the locomotive, that he should take the plunder to De Soto, where the troops were stationed, but the crowd would not allow it to be removed. Some men then jumped aboard of a hand-car, came to De Soto, and Capt. Cole's command started for Ironton. Arriving at that place, they were not long in securing their prize—5,000 pounds lead, and captured some sixty prisoners. All but five of the prisoners were released, after taking parole oath, and the lead, some powder, shot, guns, and the five prisoners were brought away. At De Soto, two more prisoners were taken and placed with the rest.

Thus it appears that the rebels have not abandoned their schemes of defying the authority of the United States, and where they have any hope of success, are as ready to continue their treasonable depredations as ever. The vigilance of Capt. Cole and the promptness of his command alone keeps that rebellious neighborhood within bounds, and we are afraid that similar demonstrations will have to be made in other localities before these traitors will learn to keep peace.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 23d.

Movements of Ohio Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Two Ohio regiments under Gen. Brook, lately encamped here, started South this morning by rail.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

THE WAR.

From Washington.

FROM CAIRO.

News from the Seat of War.

The Fire Zouaves to Occupy Arlington Heights.

ANOTHER ENGLISH PRIZE.

Don't Recognize the Flag.

MARYLAND UNION CONVENTION.

Union Victories in Virginia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Intense excitement was produced late last night by the announcement that eight regiments had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at 5 this morning, and that 15 rounds of ball cartridges had been distributed among them. Up to this evening, however, no forward movement has been made by them.

An official report of the action between the U. S. steamer Star and the Sewall point Battery was received to-day at the Navy Department. The Star fired one thirty-two pound shell and other shots at the battery, and then had to stop firing for want of ammunition. She was struck by five balls from the Battery, but was only slightly damaged. Two men were slightly wounded.

From an official statement, it appears that the navy has lost 128 officers since the beginning of the secession movements. The resignations of 50 have been accepted. The balance, including Captains Buchanan and Magruder, have been stricken from the roll.

Advices from the South state that Gen. Johnston, late of the U. S. Army, will take command of the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry, and Gen. Beauregard at Norfolk.

Jeff Davis is hourly expected in Richmond.

Geo. W. Summers takes an active part in furthering the Union movements in Western Virginia. He is as decided as John M. Carlisle.

The blockade of Charleston is still temporarily raised. According to the latest advices at the Navy Department, the impression prevails that Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and the mouth of the Mississippi are all blockaded at this time.

Fifteen regiments are now encamped in the Northern outskirts of this city; two Ohio regiments have been all day on their way from Philadelphia to this point, and will arrive some time this evening. 600 recruits for New York regiments arrived this morning.

Accounts from Harper's Ferry and Richmond state that drunken brawls seem to be the main occupation of the secession troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 23.

All communication with Memphis, even by the regular mail boats running until now, stopped since Gen. Pillow's proclamation. The steamer J. H. Decky, of the St. Louis and Memphis line, went no further south than Columbus, Ky. to-day, and returned up the river. Boats owned by northern parties are seized as war prizes and retained as supposed for transportation of the rebel troops.

Emerson Etheridge passed through here en route for places east of here on the Ohio river, probably Louisville and Cincinnati, to-day. He says Tennessee is a prison house for Union men, but promises that thousands now overawed will rally to the support of any troops that may come bearing the American flag.

Important from Missouri.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., May 23, 1861.

We learn from an express messenger, that a man who committed the murder of two men at Chillicothe, Mo., about two months since (names not learned), was passing over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in charge of a sheriff, and when near Chillicothe the friends of the prisoner having cut the telegraph line in two places, stopped the train and rescued the prisoner.

No batteries are erected on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, as reported.

The camp near St. Joseph has been disbanded by order of Gen. Price, and the arms returned to Liberty. All is quiet and orderly so far as could be seen or heard to-day.

Thirty families arrived at Keokuk Tuesday from Northeastern Missouri, who had left their homes on account of political troubles.

From the Seat of War.

[Special to the New York Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It is rumored that the New York fire Zouaves have received orders to occupy Arlington Heights. This movement is supposed to have some reference to operations on the Virginia rebels.

The Michigan regiment is ordered to be ready to march at any moment with two days' rations.

The *Tribune's* special learns from prominent citizens of Petersburg of northern birth, arrived here, that there is but one Union man who dares vote for the Union, namely, Rives, Ex-M. C., who is determined to cast his vote for the Union. The same informant further says that if Union men were protected, a large vote would be cast against secession.

Three hundred North Carolina troops arrived Monday and went to Richmond. Seven hundred more were expected next day. They complain bitterly of having to leave their own State, saying they enlisted to defend North Carolina only.

R. R. Collier of Petersburg, aid of Gen. Gwynn, was wounded in the Sewall's Point engagement. Nobody was killed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Tuesday's Charleston *Courier* says the merchants are preparing to visit European marts for the selection of supplies, and open correspondence for direct trade.

A private letter from New Orleans, received at Charleston, says the Ocean Eagle had been captured by a privateer brought into that port.

A dispatch to the Petersburg *Express*, dated Norfolk, Tuesday, says the Yankee steamers opened fire a second time on the Sewall's Point batteries, but were beaten off.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A letter from Virginia states there are between 50,000 and 60,000 men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Richmond, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, or within hail. It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of a large arrival of arms at the South from abroad. These were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of powder and percussion caps, and machines for making the latter.

A private company has been formed at Alexandria to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lay over at that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia, will cease on the 1st of June. The Post Office department has as yet taken no action in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrangements.

Much speculation is indulged as to the movement of troops for actual service, but those who it is presumed are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any State is contemplated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of the public property which has been seized on the seaboard, and the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieutenant-General Scott, and it is known he is not restive to make any forward movement, unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modifications of his present policy, dependent on circumstances.

James Casey, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the secession of Judge Scarborough of Virginia.

[Special to the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It is rumored that the President has declared to prominent persons that there will be no invasion of rebel States before autumn. The report is not entitled to credence, in view of what is known of the plans of the Administration. Probably the extreme South will not be approached during the hot weather; but offensive operations will be speedily undertaken in Virginia.

Two thousand rebel troops are in Alexandria to-day during election. No one dared vote for Union.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

All the troops have received fresh orders this morning to be ready to march at a moment's notice. A large number of troops are expected here during the week.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned to-day. Many members donated their pay to the volunteer fund.

Hon. B. F. Thomas was nominated for Congress in the 3d District as successor to Mr. Adams.

Virginia Election—Grand Union Victories.

PARKERSBURG—920 for Union; 72 for Secession.

In the precinct opposite Marietta, Ohio, in Wood county, no Secession vote was polled.

WHEELING—2,505 for Union; 89 for Secession.

TAYLOR COUNTY.—About 700 Union majority.

HARRISON COUNTY—About 1,000 Union majority.

WOOD COUNTY—About 1,600 Union majority.

PRESTON COUNTY—Strong Union majority.

BERKELEY COUNTY—About 700 Union majority.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Returns from Virginia, Grafton county, show 429 against 1 for Secession. Tyler will give about 700 majorities, Harrison about 1,000, Wood 1,600, all against Secession. Martinsburg, Berkley county, gives about 700 against Secession.

Anticipated Indian Troubles in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Ex-Gov. Black of Nebraska, who has been in the city for a day or two, left this evening for Pittsburgh, where he will probably take some important part in the present military movements. He reports considerable apprehension existing in the territory of Indian troubles during the coming Summer, the Sioux and Cheyennes having joined for the purpose of engaging in a war against the Pawnees, which will involve the whites, as the latter are principally within their settlements. In view of this, and also to afford protection to the forts, Indian agencies, and overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this year, Gov. Black strongly urges that a regiment of volunteers be raised and mustered into the United States service, and stationed at different points in the territory. He has already called the attention of the War Department to this, and consulted Gen. Harney thereto, who, it is understood favors the plan.

Affairs in St. Louis and Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The steamer J. C. Swon was seized yesterday at Harlow Landing, 30 miles below this city, and brought to the Arsenal by order of Gen. Lyon. This is the steamer that brought the arms from Baton Rouge, which were captured by Gen. Lyon at Camp Jackson. Measures will be taken to effect a legal confiscation of the boat.

About 5,000 pounds of lead en route for the South, was also seized yesterday at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain railroad, by order of Gen. Lyon. Some resistance was offered by a party of citizens, and several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt.

John Dean and his fellow prisoners were released from the Arsenal yesterday on parole.

Gov. Dennison and Gen. McClellan in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—Gov. Dennison of Ohio, accompanied by Maj. Gen. McClellan and Col. Stoger, arrived here this afternoon. Gov. Yates of Illinois is expected to-morrow morning. Gov. Dennison was serenaded at the Bates House this evening, and made a short but patriotic address, in which he said the Constitution and Union must be maintained. Traitors and treason must and shall be put down, and, if necessary, for the loyal army to go to Virginia or South Carolina to put down rebellion, they must go there.

Gen. McClellan also made a short speech in behalf of the troops of the Northwest under his command.

Senator Lane being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the people in a stirring and patriotic war speech.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A letter from an officer of the Monticello, says the rebels put five holes into her, and two men were wounded.

About twenty of our bank officers held a meeting to-day in reference to the Government loan to be awarded on Saturday. Most of them prefer bidding for the bonds at 85 to 86—several in favor of 87 to 88. About three millions will probably be made up at 86. An ultimate disposition of the greater part of the loan will undoubtedly be in treasury notes at par.

A slight fire occurred to-day in the office of the Surveyor of the Port. It is rumored that it was an incendiary attempt, with a design to destroy documents there.

News Items from New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—$52,000 worth of bank notes on the Whitefield Bank, Dalton, La., were seized to-day.

The Key Stone State brought a party of refugees from Virginia, in a destitute condition.

Advices from Missouri, state that the Legislature, before adjournment, provided for payment of the interest on State bonds due in June.

The ship John Jarvis, of Boston, was captured by a New Orleans privateer at Balize a week since. [This is probably the same vessel which is reported as the Marshall, of Providence. There is no ship Marshall sailing from Providence.—TRIB.]

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—The House has concurred in the Senate Bill reorganizing the militia and appropriating $1,000,000 for arming Kentucky.

Senator Pratt offered a resolution to-day, which lies over one day, that in order to advise the next Legislature of the popular will, the Kentuckians vote for or against secession on the first Monday in August. The Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

Didn't Recognize the Flag.

BOSTON, May 23.—A letter from a Boston shipmaster, dated Havre, says the ship Matilda, of Charleston, which arrived there April 24th, from Charleston, had the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to enter the dock until the Stars and Stripes were displayed.

The steam frigate Mississippi, which sailed this morning, returned, having broken her machinery and lost an anchor.

Loss of a British Ship by the Rascality of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The British ship Albion went ashore near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss. The Virginians having removed Cape Henry light and built a fire on the beach some half mile away, deceived the captain, causing the disaster.

From Fort Monroe.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—It was understood at Fort Monroe that the Minnesota would to-day attack the fortification at Sewall's Point whilst an effective land force would go in small tugs to effect a landing and capture the battery at all hazards. There is great difficulty in landing at Old Point, in consequence of the number of vessels there, prizes, &c.

Decision in the Habeas Corpus Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Judge Treat delivered a very elaborate opinion on the Capt. M'Donald *habeas corpus* case to-day. He decided that the United States Courts have jurisdiction in such cases.

Col. D. D. Mitchell, a prominent citizen, and one of the earliest settlers of Missouri died at the Planters' Hotel to-day.

Maryland Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The Union State Convention met to-day. Most of the counties were represented. Great enthusiasm prevailed in favor of unconditional Union; denouncing secession, and praying the State to support the Government.

To be Investigated.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—The editors of daily papers have been summoned to Frankfort to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky; to matters pertaining to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Gov. Magoffin with the Confederate authorities.

Another Prize.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The British bark Hiawatha, of and for Liverpool with a cargo of tobacco, while attempting running the blockade, was seized and a prize crew placed on board from the Minnesota.

Swindling Exposed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—In consequence of the exposure made by the press, the Grand Jury made an investigation into the army contracts, especially clothing and blankets, and find there has been great swindling.

Didn't Succeed.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 23.—On Wednesday night a party of Virginians attempted to seize the ferry boat on the Potomac near Clear Spring, but were driven off.

Capt. Abert in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—Capt. Jno. W. Abert arrived here yesterday on an undisclosed mission from the Federal Government.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

From the Seat of War.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—On Monday and Tuesday, several steamers were engaged in cruising near the Virginia batteries and were fired into, but no damage was done. The fire was not returned. A steamer arrived to-day from a cruise on the Potomac. She found earthworks on Aquia Creek, but no guns were seen. They were probably masked.

A steamer left here last evening for Fortress Monroe with the Southern mail, which would not fill a bushel basket. There are 5,000 men within the walls of the fortress.

[New York Tribune's Washington Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 23.—A gentleman high in the confidence of the Virginia "patriots," arrived to-day from Wheeling, through Harper's Ferry, and reports 4,000 troops there, badly armed, equipped and provisioned, and not formidable. He says that Northwestern Virginia will form a State, embracing 60 counties, in which the Union feeling is nearly unanimous.

There is no probability that the secessionists will invade from Harper's Ferry until a forward movement is made by Government troops. The Virginians greatly desire to pretend to assume the defensive.

To make a dead certainty, the Virginia soldiers voted for secession yesterday, Gen. Lee having issued orders as precautionary, fearing military exigencies might prevent voting on Thursday.

The Washington *Star* has positive information that a majority of the secession troops, within 50 miles of Washington, refused to take an oath of hostility to the United States; and also a large fraction of the Harper's Ferry troops.

The Government is hourly in anticipation of dispatches from Fort Pickens announcing the commencement of hostilities. Naval officers express the belief that the rebels will be outflanked by the land force.

The Government will not accept George Copway's 800 Michigan Chippewa Indian warriors.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times* says a detachment of the Massachusetts 5th Regiment, numbering twelve, went last night to haul down Secession flags in Alexandria. They spent the whole night in the expedition. They were fired at four times by the picket guard while going down the river. Not a flag was left flying in Alexandria.

Dispatches by the Persia state that the agents of the Rebel Government have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions or money in exchange for their bonds. Dudley Mann sought an interview with Geo. Peabody, in hopes of negotiating a loan, but was politely, but firmly, repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

Gen. Butler, just before leaving this city for Fort Monroe, told a Senator that he would be in Richmond within a few days.

[New York Herald's Special Washington Correspondence.]

The several flying artillery corps, consisting of seven splendid batteries, have been organized into a single battalion, under command of Maj. Sherman, of the regular Army.

[Times's Special Dispatch.]

Col. Fremont left France in the steamer of the 18th inst., to tender his services to the President.

[World's Special Dispatch.]

Henry A. Wise has written a letter assuring naturalized citizens of Virginia, that they will be amply protected under the Constitution of the United States.

Another Bank Failure in Albany, N. York.

ALBANY, May 23.—The National Bank of Albany, after a consultation with Bankers here, this morning, have concluded to stop business and wind up their affairs. Their circulation is well secured, and it is confidently believed that their depositors are also safe. The whole of their deposits are less than $180,000, but the debt of their President, one of the firm of Vose & Co., who recently failed, has consumed so large a share of their capital, that it was deemed best to close up rather than attempt to struggle on with impaired means and ruined credit.

The Fifth District Regiment.

The Quincy *Whig* gives the following as the composition of the Fifth District Regiment at Camp Wood, which has been accepted by the Governor for three years:

Colonel, R. F. Smith, of Hancock County.
Lieut. Colonel Samuel Wilson, of McDonough County.
Major, Samuel Hays, of Pike County.
Adjutant, F. B. Woodall.
Quartermaster, —— Spear.
Assistant Quartermaster, T. J. Coulter.
Surgeon, T. Jourdan.
Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Githens.
Commissary, B. F. Marsh, Jr.
Assistant Commissary, E. W. Godfrey.
Clerk of Commissary, S. P. Bennett.
Chaplain, Wm. Rose.
Secretary of Adjutant's Office, Frank Allair.
Private Secretary to Colonel, Chas. D. Kerr.
Drum Major, S. P. Dawley.
Fife Major, Josiah Black.
COMPANY A.—M'Donough County.—Virgil Y. Ralston, Captain.
COMPANY B.—M'Donough County.—D. P. Wells, Captain.
COMPANY C.—M'Donough County.—Geo. W. Patrick, Captain.
COMPANY D.—Quincy.—Chas. Petri, Captain.
COMPANY E.—Brown County.—S. E. Taylor, Captain.
COMPANY F.—Hancock County.—Jas. B. Cahill, Captain.
COMPANY G.—Henderson County.—James Fritz, Captain.
COMPANY H.—Schuyler County.—Wm. H. McAllister, Captain.
COMPANY I.—Hancock County.—Smith Johnson, Captain.
COMPANY J.—Pike County.—George D. Stuart, Captain.

Aggressive Movements.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

There is no ground for supposing that there is to be any immediate aggressive movement. "Immediate" and "very soon" mean, in military phraseology, something slower than they do in common language. Those expecting forays on detached points, where success would amount to little and failure to be disastrous, are liable to disappointment. Senators and others urging this policy would substitute a guerilla warfare for a decisive campaign. Gen. Scott boasted in Mexico that he never made a countermarch. He will move from several sides with a number of columns upon Virginia, postponing aggressive operations until they can be made upon a scale such as render resistance hopeless. Meantime, the troops here are improving daily. Wagons and abundances are preparing, while delay demoralizes and impoverishes his enemy. Jeff. Davis may hasten the battle by moving toward Arlington Heights. His advance will be known early, and measures are complete to take possession of the Heights by the forces here at a moment's warning. Although the plan of the campaign is undoubtedly this, no movement threatening positions or obstructing routes will be permitted. Hence the attack upon Sewall's Point Battery.

From New Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

INDEPENDENCE, May 20, 1861.

The Santa Fe mail coach of 6th inst. has arrived at Independence, the mail reaching this city on the 19th, in thirteen days and twelve hours, the quickest trip ever made.

Everything is quiet in New Mexico. There was some excitement upon the receipt of the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, but it quickly subsided under the judicious management of Col. Loring, commanding the Department.

It is thought that an attempt will be made to send delegates to Montgomery.

Several army officers have resigned.

Expeditions against the Apaches are still in progress. A treaty is about to be made with the Camanches and Kiowas. Officers had been sent from Department headquarters for that purpose. Indians are peaceful on the route. There are large numbers of Kiowas and Kaws at Fort Larned.

Much excitement prevails in Missouri, west of Jefferson. A secession flag is flying at Independence. Passengers on the Pacific Railroad are stopped and baggage examined by an armed guard of State troops at the broken bridge at the Osage.

Heavy rains have fallen in Colorado and Kansas. In the latter State there is promise of an unusually heavy harvest.

Neutrality of England.

The following important item of the Persia's news was not telegraphed to the Western press:

LONDON, Sunday Morning, May 12.—The Privy Council met yesterday at Whitehall. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Herbert, the Duke of Somerset, and other Ministers, were present. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Queen's Advocate, attended for the purpose of settling the proclamation which will be issued by the Queen and Council, on Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt complicity in the civil war now raging in America.

THE FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Burning of Army Supplies.

[From the Nashville Patriot, of the 21st.]

A considerable stock of blankets, knapsacks, tent cloths, and other army supplies, accumulated at the Commissary General's depot—the store house on the Public Square next door to Morgan & Co's—was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock A. M. Sunday. The wholesale house of Porter, Johnson and Co., adjoining was also burnt, but the greatest portion of their stock of hats, bonnets, etc., was saved.

Some little damage was done also to the store of Morgan & Co. The army supplies were valued at about $17,000, and were insured at $15,000, in the Richmond and Lynchburg offices, of which H. K. & P. P. Peck are agents. The money value of the supplies is a small consideration, in comparison with the difficulty of replacing them at an early day, and the demand for them for immediate use. The loss of Porter, Johnson & Co., amounts to but little, and is covered by insurance. The buildings were owned by W. R. Elliston and Hines Ewing, and were partially insured.

The fire was at first supposed to be the work of an incendiary, considering the character of the goods, the time of night when the fire took place, and the suddenness with which it burst out in such volumes as to render it impossible to be subdued before the goods were destroyed, and many theories were broached by way of accounting for the manner in which the incendiary performed his work. But the burning the same night of a lot of knapsacks at the penitentiary—a part of the lot in the depot in town—suggested the idea of spontaneous combustion. These knapsacks were made of heavy cotton goods, and painted with lampblack and sweet oil. These materials, we are assured by Professor Kral, are liable to spontaneous combustion, and he is of the opinion that this is the proper explanation of the origin of the fire.

Ten enormous columbiads, and as many heavy Dahlgren guns, passed through Petersburg on Thursday, on their way to Memphis. They were from the Gosport navy yard. The Petersburg *Express* says hundreds of the heaviest guns taken at the navy yard have been already scattered through the South and West. Seven were shipped to Richmond on Wednesday last.

A STRIKING SIMILARITY.—The Memphis *Avalanche* discovers a marked similarity between the present position of the Southern Confederacy and that of France in 1793. It says the present policy of President Davis was successfully pursued by the French Republic under the Ministry of Danton! It will be recollected that Danton's policy and rule was audacity and the guillotine;—the similarity between the two confederacies is striking.

A Tennessee Regiment with the Tools to Dig their own Graves.

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, HAMPTON STATION, TENN., 1861.

Fellow-Citizens of Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart, Dickson and Cheatham Counties, Tennessee, and Todd, Logan, Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky:

I am raising a regiment to consist of 1,000 men, which I wish to organize and arm as follows: When in line of battle, the front rank is to be armed with Maynard's Priming Minie Rifle Musket, the middle and rear ranks with the best well-tried double-barreled shot guns. The men will, in addition, carry alternately a light handy pick and shovel, and be trained each couple to entrench themselves in a shallow ditch behind the earth thrown out, by lying down in the same—all done within a few minutes.

I want no man but who is willing to work like a good soldier, and to meet the enemy at the earliest call. I pledge my word to make this regiment invincible to any force double its own number. Men reporting for enlistment can come to this encampment, and find all provisions, where the three hundred rifles will soon be supplied, and where they will immediately be mustered into service. Good marksmen with shot guns and rifles desired, and also shot guns chambering three No. 1 buckshot. They will here be instructed thoroughly in cartridge making and guard duty.

Respectfully, R. R. ROSS,
Capt. Tennessee Volunteers.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT—The 2d and 3d floors in store No. 224 Lake street, desirable for most any kind of business. Also, lofts and cellar for storage. Apply at store No. 224 Lake street, or address P. O. Box 3178. my24e791-3w

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS, and all kinds of Lightning Rod Points and Fixtures, manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers. Pamphlets sent free. E. F. MARSH, office No. 6 Dole's Building, cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. Post Office Box 3174. my24x1m

WANTED—A young man recently having completed his studies in the East desires a situation as teacher in an Academy or Public School, either in the Classical or Scientific Department. The best of references will be given. Address Box 3162 Chicago P. O. my24x3t

NEW YORK EXCHANGE.—Sight Exchange on New York at PAR for Gold and ½ per cent for Indiana State Bank notes for sale in sums to suit, by C. T. WHEELER, 7 Board of Trade Building.

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43 R. A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that all members of this Chapter will be present. my24x1t W. M. EGAN, H. P.

TO RENT.—A comfortable residence at Cottage Grove to rent low to a good tenant. Enquire at 55 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO. my13

LOST—On the 23d inst., from the rear window of the American Express Office, a MOCKING BIRD, very tame and able to fly but very little. Whoever will return the same to owner will be liberally rewarded.

WANTED—A situation by a girl of good reference to do either light kitchen work or chamber work. For information apply to Box 3245. my24x1t

LADIES! LADIES!—School Employment and Good Wages for Ladies. To all who can come well recommended a good business offers. Address, with stamp, "PRINCIPAL," Tribune Office. my24x3t

DOGS FOR SALE.—A nice lot of Scotch and English Black-and-Tan Terriers for sale cheap, as the owner is leaving town. Apply at No. 75 River street. my24x1t

TO THE SOLID GENTLEMEN.—Poland has a lot No. 18, block 34, school section, 50x114 ft. became compelled to part for $1,000, being in debt to Russia $500, on which $50 due now, $400 payable on the 15th of April, 1862, with the balance of $450. Would be happy to hear of a sympathiser come to the rescue. Title indisputable. Please favor per P. O. Box 849. ALBERT GLOGOWSKI, an Exile of 1831. my24x1w

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOUSES! Choice Green House Plants, SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES. Mr. GEORGE SAY, from BEAVER'S NURSERY, near Cincinnati, would call attention to a splendid stock of Plants now on exhibition in the FRONT BASEMENT OF D. B. Cooke & Co's Bookstore, 111 Lake street. As Mr. Say's stay in this city will be short, those desiring some of the choicest Roses, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Tube Roses, Verbenas, &c., &c., should make selections at once.

NEWS AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS, ATTENTION! We, the undersigned, having unrivalled facilities by Railroad and our Eastern connections, are now prepared to furnish NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS WITH EVERY PAPER, PERIODICAL AND BOOK REQUIRED BY THE TRADE, At the lowest terms and at the earliest possible moment. We will supply the trade with the Chicago Tribune, Times, Post and Democrat at 3¼ cents per copy. We prepay Express charges to destination on all packages. We will also supply them with the leading New York Weeklies, Monthlies, &c., cheaper than they are now purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars send for one of our Price Lists. Send in your orders. L. N. SHEAR & CO., 113 Van Buren st. Post Office Box 3704.

STATE BONDS. Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

AMERICAN AND UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANIES' SPECIAL NOTICE. In consequence of the unsettled state of the Currency now in circulation in this city, and the difficulty in converting some into Money, the Companies represented by the undersigned will not receive for their charges, on and after Monday next, May 27th, anything but GOLD AND SILVER OR ITS EQUIVALENT, say the notes of the State Bank of Iowa and Branches, Banks in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Eastern States and such ILLINOIS BANKS AS REDEEM IN THIS CITY IN SPECIE OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE, at a rate not exceeding Two per cent. H. D. COLVIN, For the United States Express Company. JAS. C. FARGO, For the American Express Company. CHICAGO, May 24th, 1861.

RAILROAD LIST Of Illinois Currency (In single sheets or by the quantity), for sale at the TRIBUNE OFFICE. WM. H. RAND.

RAILROAD LIST Of Illinois Currency, (In single sheets or by the quantity,) for sale at the TRIBUNE OFFICE. WM. H. RAND.

RAILROAD LIST OF ILLINOIS CURRENCY, (in single sheets or by the quantity), for sale at Tribune Office. WM. H. RAND.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996.

A NATIONAL HYMN. In obedience to the request of many citizens who have observed the tendency to give poetic expression to the emotion which stirs the heart of the nation, the gentlemen whose names are undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to award a prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for A NATIONAL HYMN, Set to music (either original or selected), upon the following conditions:

1.—The Hymn is to be purely patriotic, adapted to the whole country—not a war song, or only appropriate to the present moment.
2.—It must consist of not less than sixteen lines, and is not to exceed forty, exclusive of a chorus or burthen, which is essential.
3.—It should be of the simplest form and the most marked rythm; the words, easy to be retained by the popular memory, and the melody and harmony, such as may be readily sung by ordinary voices.
4.—For the words and music (whether the latter be original, or selected and adapted) from the same hand, which the committee would prefer, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, Or a gold medal of that value, will be awarded. For the Hymn alone, or for the music alone (if original), TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, Or a gold medal of that value.
5.—The committee retain the copyright of both words and music of the Hymn to which the prize is awarded; and reserve the right of rejecting all contributions, whatever their merit should none of them be deemed suitable.
6.—The profits of the sale of the Hymn are to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.
7.—The words and music must be furnished by the 20th day of June next.
8.—As the committee may desire to publish a selection from the manuscripts in a Volume, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, they request those writers who are willing that their productions should be used for that purpose to signify their assent.
9.—Individual applications to members of the committee will be disregarded.
10.—Each Hymn offered must be distinguished, only by a motto or cypher, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope, bearing the same motto or cypher, and containing the writer's name and address. All communications should be addressed to MAURICE B. FIELD, Esq., Secretary of the National Hymn Committee, New York City.
11.—The committee will return no manuscripts.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, CHARLES KING, HAMILTON FISH, GEORGE W. CURTIS, J. J. CISCO, GEORGE T. STRONG, JOHN A. DIX, [illegible], LUTHER BRADISH, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, [illegible], MAURICE B. FIELD.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. The manager has the pleasure of announcing to the public an engagement with the beautiful, young and highly gifted American Prima Donna, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, and her father, the celebrated Comedian Mr. PETER RICHINGS, who will appear in the following brilliant entertainment.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 24th, the performance will commence with the new and interesting drama of MIRIAM, THE DAUGHTER OF THE STARS. Miriam, the Daughter of the Stars....Miss Richings, in which she will sing Benedict's celebrated song of "The Sky-lark," and Wallace's highly popular ballad of "Happy Moments." Mr. Crawley....Mr. Richings. GRAND DANCE....GALE SISTERS. After which a new National Song by Charles Ward, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., "THE UNION RIGHT OR WRONG," by Miss Richings. To be followed by the celebrated National play entitled WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE; or, THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1776. Gen. George Washington, Mr. Peter Richings. To conclude with a GRAND NATIONAL ALLEGORY: Washington, Mr. P. Richings. Universally acknowledged to be a most perfect resemblance to the immortal Washington. The Goddess of Liberty, Miss Caroline Richings, with the National Anthem "The Star Spangled Banner," assisted by the entire company.

KINGSBURY HALL. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 23d, 24th and 25th, Also, on Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Will be exhibited for the first time the NEW DIORAMA OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FT. SUMTER, Comprising correct views of all the Forts and Batteries as well as the Battle. WITH NEW EFFECTS, Never before attempted in DIORAMIC Composition. The entertainment will commence with the NEW MOVING DIORAMA OF THE LATE Civil War in Syria, or the Panorama of Palestine. NIAGARA FALLS In all its Natural Grandeur and effect in SUMMER, by Moonlight in WINTER. To be appreciated these Paintings must be seen. For particulars, see large and small bills, or better still attend the performance. Admission....25 cents. Reserved Seats....50 cents. Children under 12....15 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on days of exhibition.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $25,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

MOZAMBIQUES, ENGLISH BERGES, VALENCIAS, Organdies and French Lawns, AT T. B. CARTER'S VERY CHEAP.

IF YOU WANT GOOD LAMPS AND GOOD KEROSENE OIL, Go to Noble's LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, at Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBAUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices, and will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW SCALE Improved Piano Fortes. These Pianos have received TWENTY FIRST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS. Every instrument warranted for five years. Second-Hand Pianos for sale. New and Second Hand Pianos to rent. Illustrated price Catalogues of Pianos and Melodeons sent free of charge. W. W. KIMBALL, 89 Clark street.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., Dry Goods! SUMMER TRADE. Now Opening Choice Styles of FRENCH MUSLINS, FIGURED JACONETS, French Prints, Brilliants, &c., 150....Lake Street....150

THE MASONIC HARP, containing over 250 Odes, Hymns, Songs, &c. [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (to $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (for $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (for $9.00)	4.00
One Square, three months, (for $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (for $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 36.00 per Square for one year.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Do not Sacrifice your DISCREDITED MONEY. We have made arrangements to furnish the public with BONDS For their Discredited Illinois & Wisconsin CURRENCY At rates that will enable them to realize THE FULL VALUE OF THE SECURITIES LESS OUR COMMISSION. Parties holding a sufficient amount of Discredited Currency to get a Bond can get it from us for mixed lots of money. We will sell the Bonds, if desired, by telegraph, and give a draft on New York for the proceeds the same day. Parties holding small amounts can leave it with us for collection, or we will pay them a fair price, according to the market value of the bonds, in Coin or Eastern Money. All kinds of Illinois and Wisconsin money can be converted into bonds by application to us. Do not sell your money without calling upon us, or addressing us by letter. We will always have a supply of bonds on hand, so as to be able to furnish them upon application. E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS, 36 Clark Street.

Auction Sales.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block) HUGH ALEXANDER. Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, of Stocks of Merchandise at Stores, and Salesrooms. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales cashed at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3776.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION. H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 Dearborn Street, Will sell on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock, a choice assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Mirrors, Bureaus, Washstands, Centre Tables, Extension and Dining do., Bedsteads, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, May 25th at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, &c., &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100,000 SPANISH CIGARS AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for Cash, on SATURDAY, May 25th, at 10 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn Street, 100,000 SPANISH CIGARS. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, New Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Liquors, Ink, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for good current funds on WEDNESDAY, May 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a great variety of Household Goods, Carpets, &c., &c. ALSO, New Bedsteads, Bureaus, Card and Centre Tables, Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, &c., &c. ALSO, A lot of Liquors, Tobacco, Writing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c., &c. ALSO, A lot of Glassware, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on TUESDAY, May 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, 100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES, Consisting of a general variety of fresh and desirable goods, just received from Boston, to be sold without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Announcements.

WM. L. GREENLEAF WILL be a candidate for Clerk of the Third Grand Division of the Supreme Court of Illinois at the ensuing July election.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES B. WELLS, of Kane County, believing that the candidate for Clerk has been from Ottawa a long period, modestly would announce himself as Candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.—DAVID L. HOUGH, of the City of La Salle, in La Salle County, is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division. Election to be held on the 1st Monday in June next.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND BANKING.—We propose opening THIS MORNING, In the Banking Office of the McCormick Building, on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, an office for the Purchase and Sale of Grain, And for the Purchase and Sale of Exchange, and such other Banking Business as we can engage in without losing a hope of our getting to Heaven. SOLOMON STURGES & SONS.

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. OFFICES: Washington, D. C. (opposite Patent Office); St. Louis, Mo. (Old Custom House); Chicago, Ill. (Larmon's Block); London, (England); Paris, (France). Circulars, with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, from Michigan, [illegible] WILLIAM MARTIN.

10,000,000 Feet of GANG SAWED LUMBER, FOR SALE ON CONTRACT, Or in lots to suit the trade, [illegible] WOOD, HENDERSON & CORNWELL, Corner Taylor and Sherman sts.

HARDWARE FOR THE MILLION.—I have this day opened one of my New Stores, at 252 Lake street, corner of State, with a very extensive stock of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c., [illegible] H. G. STONE.

NOW READY—Haines' Revised Township Organization Laws. [illegible] By E. M. HAINES. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION—A CALL DEMANDED.

The action of the Board of Trade, puts the knife into the heart of the Illinois banking system and brings the business of Chicago to the standard which it has never yet attained—Specie. That respectable and influential body resolved, yesterday, that all transactions on 'Change are henceforth to be taken as having been made on a Specie Basis. That resolution consigns "stump-tail," "long lists," "short lists," "Union lists," "preferred," and "discredited," to a common tomb. From this time onward, the prices which the money brokers will pay for the one sort or another is the only measure of its value. Eighty cents have ceased to be a dollar.

But we are not through with stump-tail yet. There remain in the hands of the people and in the banks, subject by agreement, to drafts, not less than six millions of the stuff which only a day or two ago, was used as money. The problem is now to realize out of that the largest possible amount at the smallest possible cost. And in helping the innocent holders of these notes out of the scrape in which they find themselves involved, the Bank Commissioners have a duty to discharge that they cannot avoid. The brokers' offices are already opened for the purchase of Illinois currency at rates far below its actual value; and we hear that arrangements have been made by parties in New York, for buying on an extensive scale, at prices which will make them fortunes in the liberal margins which they claim for profit. We have no idea of interfering with their business, which is a legitimate outgrowth of a vicious banking system; but we shall not cease to call upon the officers appointed by the banking law, to protect the people's interest, to act with promptness and vigor, and so as to make the loss to the business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers, of the State, as light as possible. By the law as it now stands, all banks refusing to pay specie are liable to protest; but the holder of one hundred or one thousand dollars of the notes of the *Bank of Swampville*, located forty miles from any white inhabitant, does not care to incur the cost of proceedings necessary to make his protest effective. The expenses of his journey to the place, and the fees of officers and lawyers, would terrify him at the outset, and he would gladly take ten or twenty per cent. less than the actual value of his currency, for the sake of having it converted into solid cash. But the Bank Commissioners can, as they ought, make a call on all the banks of the State to make good their securities within the shortest time specified by the law, and such of them as refuse to heed the invitation can be put into instant liquidation; and as soon as the forfeiture of their securities is announced by the Auditor, any holder of a requisite amount of their notes may send it to that officer at Springfield, and if he chooses take therefor a thousand dollar State Bond which he may dispose of at his leisure and at the market price. Where the securities are mixed, and the Auditor himself must put them in the market and realise the proceeds of the sale for distribution, the percentage accruing to the bill-holder will be much greater than that offered by the brokers who have already commenced buying this money in. The people own the greater part of the securities now in the Auditor's hands, and it is manifestly the duty of the official conservators of their interest to put them in the way of getting the greatest attainable amount of gold out of their notes and in the shortest and most expeditious way. The owners of the banks will not be allowed to consider the adoption of this course as any hardship. They have already got their pay for their bonds; and though they may not again see their ten per cent. margins, put up as additional security, they ought not to object to sharing with the rest of community the losses which this banking system has entailed. Again, many of them are abundantly able, and unquestionably will be willing, to make their securities good. There are several such in this city who would not willingly sell their bonds at present prices, and who might possibly, if all the wild-cats were out of the way, do a legitimate banking business as was originally contemplated by the law. Having the ability to do, their failure, and such losses as may follow, will be chargeable to themselves alone.

We appeal then to the Bank Commissioners to make the call at once. They will find plentiful reasons why they should do so. They will save the people from loss greater still than that which they have already suffered; they will close out and shut down all banks started, not for legitimate business, but as currency-making machines; they will put bill-holders in possession of the ready cash necessary to do the business of the State, and they will give legitimate bankers a chance to show what possibilities of good there are in the system now broken down with a crash. Let us have the call!

DRUNK AGAIN!

The way those Southern newspapers keep President Lincoln drunk is a caution to distilleries. The Memphis *Avalanche* has had an interview with a "big injun," a high dignitary among the Cherokees, who has just returned from Washington, whither he went to obtain $300,000, said to be due to his tribe. This important witness confirms all that has been said about the President's lamentable intemperance. He testifies that he found the "great father" in an entirely helpless state of intoxication—indeed, drunk as a fool. The only thing Mr. Indian could get out of him in his maudlin condition, was that the money would not be paid while there was evidence before the Government that it would probably be used to wage war against the United States! *Of course* he was drunk! No one but a drunken man would use such language in times like these. How unlike the sober and statesmanlike example of Buchanan, Floyd, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey! It was enough to disgust a savage.

PRIVATEERING.

The New York *Evening Post* shows, by an examination of treaties and diplomatic correspondence that the charge brought against the United States by certain English papers, that we have systematically upheld privateering, is utterly false. In no less than six public treaties of the United States—treaties entered into with England, France, Spain, Prussia, Brazil and the Netherlands—it was stipulated that "if any citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties took a commission, or letter of marque, for privateering, against the other, from any power with which the other was at war, he should be punished as a pirate." Such has been the policy of the United States from the year 1778 down to the present time, and the only question debated between our government and the great naval powers of Europe has been whether the proposed law to abolish privateering should not also prohibit public armed vessels from preying upon private commerce on the ocean. The whole subject is very clearly stated in President Pierce's annual message in 1854, as follows:

"The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is [illegible]

[illegible]

Now it is [illegible] to the shipper or consignee whether his goods [illegible] to shield him against both. A refusal to do so on the part of England and France implies that they wish to reap an immense advantage over the rest of the world in the plundering business, by means of their vast naval armaments. It will not do to quote the United States as in favor of the practice of privateering, while the record shows its government uniformly solicitous to protect the property of non-combatants on the ocean, and to protect it thoroughly.

CAMP AT FREEPORT.

The Grounds—Companies and Officers—Uniforms, Equipments, etc., etc.

Our special reporter paid a flying visit to Camp Scott, and makes the following statement of affairs at that point.

Camp Scott, named by the Regiment of volunteers from the first Congressional District now convened there, after and in honor of General Winfield Scott, is situated on the site of the Stephenson County Agricultural Fair Grounds, about a quarter of a mile southwest of the thriving city of Freeport. The high, rolling prairie, the abundant supply of pure water and fresh air and other natural advantages render the location one of the most healthy and comfortable for the purpose in the State. The usual buildings of the Agricultural Society, the covered stalls, which have been improved for the present occupants by additional roofing and closing the portion fronting on the parade ground, and the exhibition buildings, used as officer's quarters and Colonel's office, hospital and commissary department, are exactly suited to the volunteers, and with the supply of blankets and clean straw, make very comfortable quarters. The area surrounded by the stalls and high board fence forms an excellent parade ground, which is in almost constant use from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon for drill purposes.

The Regiment of Illinois volunteers for the first Congressional District, now in camp at Freeport, consists of the following companies:

Ellis Rifles, Capt. Ellis	99
Ogle Guards, Capt. Swift	94
Woodstock Guards, Capt. Kelly	80
Jo Daviess Guards, Capt. J. Raney	92
Lena Rifles, Capt. Burnside	100
Boone Rifles, Capt. Hurlburt	89
Lake Co. Union Comp'y, Capt. Jones	71
Carroll Rifles, Capt. Nase	90
Algonquin Company, Capt. Henry	83
Wayne Rifles, Capt. Wayne	88
Total	921

COMPANIES AND OFFICERS.

We present below a list of the commissioned officers of the above companies:

Lena Rifles.
Captain—J. N. Burnside.
1st Lieutenant—R. C. McEathron.
2d Lieutenant—Albert Bliss.

Ogle (Polo) Guards.
Captain—M. D. Swift.
1st Lieutenant—T. J. Hewitt.
2d Lieutenant—W. H. Gibbs.

Boone (Belvidere) Rifles.
Captain—S. A. Hurlburt.
1st Lieutenant—Wm. Heywood.
2d Lieutenant—D. L. Baker.
3d Lieutenant—J. W. Harper.

Ellis (Rockford) Rifles.
Captain—E. F. W. Ellis, (elected Lieut. Colonel, and command devolving upon 1st Lieutenant.)
1st Lieutenant—H. Brownell.
2d Lieutenant—C. C. Clark.

Lake Co. (Waukegan) Union Guards.
Captain—J. B. Jones.
1st Lieutenant—Geo. Rogers.
2d Lieutenant—S. S. Pratt.
3d Lieutenant—J. E. Norton.

Jo Daviess (Warren) Guards.
Captain—Jas. Raney.
1st Lieutenant—D. J. Benner.
2d Lieutenant—J. W. Luke.

Woodstock (McHenry Co.) Light Guards.
Captain—L. D. Kelly.
1st Lieutenant—D. O. Joslyn.
2d Lieutenant—Mark Hathaway.

Wayne (Union, McHenry Co.) Rifles.
Captain—H. Wayne.
1st Lieutenant—F. S. Curtis.
2d Lieutenant—Fred. Smith.

Algonquin (McHenry Co.) Company.
Captain—Wm. Henry.
1st Lieutenant—N. A. Thomas.
2d Lieutenant—J. H. Patrick.

Carroll (Mt. Carroll) Rifles.
Captain—A. Nase.
First Lieut.—J. R. Heath.
Second Lieut.—Jas. O'Brien.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Col.—Thomas J. Turner, from Freeport.
Lieut. Col.—Edward F. Ellis, from Rockford.
Major—Wm. R. Goddard, from Lena.

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

Adjutant—Wm. Heywood, of Belvidere.
Assistant and Postmaster—Samuel Hice, Jr., of Belvidere.
Surgeon—W. J. McKim, of Freeport.
Assistant Surgeon—H. A. Buck, of Marengo.
Drum Major—Nicholas Wolaver, of Algonquin, McHenry County.
Fife Major—Wm. Woodward, of Lake County.
Chaplain—D. E. Halteman, of Marengo—Baptist.
Instructor—S. M. Preston, of Rockford.
Assistant Quartermaster—J. W. Shaffer, of Freeport.

Col. Turner has issued the following:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Reveille at break of day.
Breakfast, 7 A. M. (Roll call.)
Guard mount, 9 A. M.
Dinner at 12 M.
Retreat at sundown. (Roll call.)
Tattoo, 9 P. M.

Twenty minutes after tattoo, all lights to be put out in the quarters or tents, (except those of 1st Sergeant) and all soldiers to be in bed. Hour indicated by three taps on the drum at head quarters.

At all times, day or night, a guard to be on duty composed of 1 officer of guard, (a Lieut.), 1 Sergt., 1 Corporal, 1 Musician. Three times as many privates as there are posts or points to guard. Posts to be relieved every two hours. It shall be the duty of the officer and non-commissioned officers of the guard, to remain with it through the whole 24 hours, and visit the sentinels on duty frequently, and see that they are fully instructed in their duty. In addition to the above, there shall be an officer of the day detailed from the Captains, who shall have the general supervision of the camp and guard, and who will not leave camp on any account during his time of service.

All details for guard or other duty shall be appointed by the Adjutant among all the companies equal in proportion to their effective strength.

It will be the duty of each commander of a company to see that all provision and other allowances for his men are fairly distributed and taken care of, and that there shall be no unnecessary waste, &c.; that the quarters are kept clean and in good order.

HOURS OF DRILL.

1st. Each company will drill in squad before their quarters, without music, in the morning from 5½ o'clock to 6½ A. M.
2d. Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, will drill from 8½ to 10½ A. M.
3d. Squad drill from 10½ A. M. to 12 M.
4th. Officers' drill from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
5th. Squad drill from 3½ to 5 P. M.
6th. During officers' drill privates will remain at their quarters.

Captains are allowed to march their respective companies to such church as they may select on every Sabbath to hear morning service.

In addition to the above, prayer meetings are regularly held on the grounds on Sunday and Wednesday evenings of each week, in which a general feeling of interest is felt.

The bodily as well as the spiritual wants of the men composing this regiment are well provided for by Assistant Quartermaster Shaffer and the generous citizens of Freeport and adjacent country, hardly a day passing that comforts, delicacies, and the more substantial material for food are not brought to the camp by farmers and the benevolent men and women of the place, all of whom seem to take a great interest in all pertaining to the welfare of the "boys." On Wednesday afternoon fourteen wagon loads of excellent potatoes were donated by the farmers and citizens of Lena, brought to the place by the donors and received with rounds of cheers and appropriate "tigers" by the regiment. It was pleasant to note the good feeling of the generous farmers and the recipients of their bounty, the former gruffly but honestly expressed in shouts and hurrahs, and the latter in appropriate words of welcome and encouragement. A barrel of apples was also presented to the officers, and one to a company while we were on the ground, both from the orchard of Mr. Montville. A boquet, composed of fresh and beautiful roses from *Kentucky* was one day last week presented to the volunteers by Mrs. H. A. Shannon accompanied by the following patriotic message:

Mrs. H. A. Shannon's compliments to 4th Illinois Regiment: Presents a Bouquet of *Union* Roses from *Kentucky*, with the following sentiment: *Illinois and Kentucky—sister States;*—May they ever live under the same flag, and the only strife between them be like the strife in this Bouquet of Roses—each endeavoring to prove the brightest in the galaxy.

Both the bouquet and the sentiment were received with much applause.

On Saturday it is anticipated, should the day prove pleasant, that the ladies of Freeport, to the number of some hundreds, will turn out and visit the camp, carrying with them them bounteous offerings of flowers and the delicacies and appurtenances for regaling the soldiers with a pic-nic. This fair and large-hearted portion of old Stephenson, we learn, have proffered their services in the manufacturing of the entire uniforms for Capt. Henry's Company, the Algonquin, McHenry County Guards. Their aid has been accepted by the veteran commander, and the material for the uniforms is expected soon to arrive at Camp Scott.

RATIONS.

In this connection it may be appropriate to mention the bill of fare spread before the volunteers in camp, daily. It is as follows:

For breakfast at 7 o'clock—One quart of good coffee, eight ounces of good bread, three-eights of a pound of beef.

At 12 o'clock M., for dinner:—Five-eighths of a pound of beef or mutton, well cooked with potatoes. One quart of baked beans to every ten men, and every other day, in lieu of baked beans, rice, bean or vegetable soup will be furnished at the rate of one pint per man.

At 6 o'clock P. M., for supper:—Three pints of coffee. One quarter pound of cold beef or mutton. The coffee furnished will be properly sweetened and milk in due proportion will also be provided.

On this kind of provender we do not think the boys will suffer from hunger. The exercise of drill creates a splendid appetite, and we heard of no cases of dyspepsia on the grounds.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The regiment is not as yet fully uniformed, but those who have been supplied [illegible] [illegible] The Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, at a session closed on Tuesday, appropriated the sum of $800 for the uniforms of Capt. Burnside's company, and we heard of other arrangements having been entered into for the speedy completion of uniforms for the remaining companies.

Until Wednesday the boys at Camp Scott had, with the exception of a single company armed with Minie muskets, been unprovided with arms of any kind. 500 stand of muskets arrived, however, on that day, and in the afternoon were escorted on drays from the depot to the camp by Capt. Hurlburt and a detachment of the Woodstock Light Guard, and Capt. Kelly with a portion of the Boone Rifles, accompanied by their colors and bands of music. They were received upon the camp ground with rounds of hearty applause, and will undoubtedly be used in an appropriate manner should the regiment ever see service.

THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

The officers of the regiment are a fine appearing set of men, and seem to be in possession of all the natural qualifications needed to make active, efficient and serviceable soldiers. As yet but few are much advanced in the mysteries of military tactics and drill, but their intense application and desire to learn will soon bring them up to the proper standard.

S. M. Preston, appointed instructor to the regiment, is a man every way fitted for the post, having graduated from Norwich University, Vermont, where he was the pupil of such men as Capt. Waldron Partridge, and Truman B. Ranson, (who fell at the storming of Chepultepec, in the Mexican war.) He afterwards taught the military science for three years at Raleigh, N. C., and then one year at Norwich.

Capt.'s Hurlburt and Jones, the former of the Boone Rifles and the latter of the Lake county Union company, are the only captains who have had much serviceable drill. They are both good men and true.

Capt. Wm. Henry of the Algonquin company, is a man past the age of sixty, his head being crowned with locks as white as snow, yet he is as full of military fire and ardor as the most zealous member of the regiment. He was in service as early as the year 1814, and we are sure that McHenry county will be proud of his action in '61, should he ever enter the field of battle.

Col. Tho. J. Turner, is a fine specimen of our western pioneers, tall, well formed, and having a mind apparently adapted to his position. Although there was some slight opposition to his election, we are sure the men upon putting him to the test will not find him wanting in any particular point. The Colonel was a delegate to the U. S. Congress from his district in 1848, and served with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. He also went as a representative from Illinois to the late Peace Congress at Washington. Twenty-eight years' residence in Illinois and an origin in the staunch State of Ohio, detract nothing, but on the contrary add much to the Colonel's qualifications for filling the post and claims on the people for their full confidence during the ensuing struggle.

Lieut. Col. Ellis's another excellent man for the place. He learns rapidly, has a frame of iron, and a straight military figure.

Major W. R. Goddard saw service for two years in the Mexican War, as first Lieutenant of Capt's Boyd's dragoons. He is about fifty years of age.

It would be useless for us to go on and point out the numerous officers of this regiment. They are all good, and true as steel. We may say as much, also, for the non-commissioned officers and privates. From Lieutenant to drummer boy, they are hardy, strong, able-bodied, courageous, wholesouled fellows, whose match it would be hard to find. We only repeat the words of Mr. Preston, who should know whereof he speaks if we do not, when we say we never saw a more handsome, soldierly set of men convened; and selected as they mostly are from the laboring and intelligent agricultural community, they are peculiarly fitted to become soldiers in fact as well as in appearance.

Our reporter returns thank to Col. Turner, Assistant-Adjutant Hice, and several officers and kind persons in Freeport, whose names have escaped his memory, for favors rendered. The reception of the news from Gov. Yates that Col. Pope would probably visit the camp on Thursday or Friday of the present week, to muster the regiment into service for the war, or three years, and the rumor that they would soon move for more active if not as comfortable quarters, was received with joy by the volunteers on Wednesday. It is anticipated that very few, if any, of the men on the ground will refuse to be mustered in.

EDUCATIONAL.

Organization of a Board of State Examiners.

We have received from NEWTON BATEMAN, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, a circular in relation to the organization of a State Board of Examiners, from which we make the following extract:

By virtue of the authority (School Law of 1861) thus conferred, I hereby appoint W. H. Wells, of Cook county; W. M. Baker, of Adams county; E. C. Hewett, of McLean county, and A. M. Gow, of Lee county, as a State Board of Examiners for the present year, to aid me in the examination of teachers who may apply for State certificates under the above provision of law.

The first examination will be held at the Normal University, near the city of Bloomington, beginning on Tuesday, July 2d, 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day, if necessary, until it is satisfactorily completed.

If the gentlemen named, or any of them, should not be present, others will be temporarily appointed to fill the vacancies in the Commission, so that there may be no delay or disappointment.

All who propose to apply for State certificates are particularly requested to be present punctually at the hour, so that the sections may be promptly formed, and the examination proceed without delay. A single late arrival will materially derange the plan and delay the progress of the examination.

Mr. Bateman fairly warns all candidates for examination, that the inquiries instituted by the Board will be unusually searching. Candidates will in no case be admitted to examination, or be deemed eligible thereto, until they shall have furnished the Examiners with conclusive evidence of irreproachable moral character, and of not less than three years of eminently successful experience in teaching—of which, at least one year shall have been spent in this State. Nor will any candidate be permitted to receive a certificate who has not undoubted testimonials as to his moral fitness as the guide and instructor of youth.

It is *recommended* that each candidate present an original essay, of not less than three nor more than ten pages, upon some practical theme relating to the organization, government, discipline, classification or instruction of the school, or upon the teaching of some particular subject or science. The aid which such papers would afford to the Committee, in estimating the candidate's scholarship, character, modes of thought and expression, etc., will readily be perceived. So, also, penmanship, spelling, punctuation, syntax, etc., could be more easily and rapidly investigated than in any other way, while the theme itself, if a practical one, and no other would be appropriate, would furnish reliable means of judging the author's knowledge upon the subject treated of.

Old Fogies.

In his recent work on Representative Government, Mr. J. S. Mills observes that "the Conservatives are, by the law of their existence, the stupidest party." In legislation such men are nonentities except on division lists; they contribute no arguments, expound no principles, exercise no judgment, and are less fit for the real duties of senatorship than the skilled workmen whom they employ. Socially, they are portions of that huge mass of inert matter which obstructs progress even more than active opposition. You can't reason with them, for they don't understand it; you can't enlighten them, for they have no windows to their souls. They block the way like an overturned wagon, keeping better vehicles in the rear, and if they have any use, it is to dam up the stream of improvement until they give rise to one of those periodical floods by which accumulated rubbish is swept away.

LOUISVILLE.—The condition of affairs at Louisville is by no means promising. The threatened secession of Kentucky, the intrigues of Magoffin, and the arming of the Confederates, have crippled her banks, ruined her trade, embarrassed her merchants, and spread distress among her laborers. Money is scarce, food is high and employment not to be had. An appropriation of $10,000 has just been made by her city government to relieve the most pressing necessities of her indigent classes; but it proves to be only a drop in the bucket. The evils which now afflict that lately promising city are traceable directly to the disloyalty of the officers of the State, and, we think, Mr. Crittenden's perversity in the Senate. But the Governor and his allies are rebuked, and Mr. Crittenden's term of office has expired; and now a little patience and patriotism will restore Kentucky to the vantage ground she has lost; and with the evidences of her loyalty will come the prosperity which her chief city has lost. That the State in her allegiance [illegible] [illegible] Kentucky dear for all the West.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Office-seekers and Spies—Temper of Washington Women—Rev. Dr. Pinkney going South—Indians in the Employ of the Confederates—Efforts of Mr. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Virginia Election, how Determined, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1861.

In my letter yesterday, mention was made of the many new arrivals of men seeking or claiming offices in the gift of the Administration, particularly military places. A sharp look upon the registry of the hotels, reveals the fact that there are not a few arrivals of men who live in the South, and who can be here for no offices, but who probably expect to serve the cause of Jeff Davis, and so get promotion. They may get it—as high as—Haman! Some of these spies have registered their names as living in the North, and a few of these have been spotted by the Federal authorities, and will have a chance to explain themselves. There are many persons who hide their whereabouts, by living in private families, which sympathies and symbolize, as far as they dare, with the Great Rebellion. Even now, when the secession feeling is chary of being known, there is evidence that Washington is deeply tainted. Only to-day, in one family I was in, the lady of the house said she had one son in the army South, and another in the U. S. army. I told her I supposed she hardly knew how to pray for them, under these circumstances. "Yes I do," said she, clapping her hands, "I pray that the one in the Southern army may succeed!" This was said with such a will, that I told her it was pretty good treason; and that though she might say that here, one could not say the opposite of that in Montgomery. Another significant fact has just come to my knowledge. It is this—the Rev. Doctor Pinkney, an esteemed pastor of one of the largest Episcopal churches here, has been unanimously elected Bishop of Alabama—vice Bishop Cobb, deceased. He has for some time been in correspondence with the people having the matter in charge, and now that they find he is all right on the doubted points, the invitation comes, and he is going. He is opposed to any division of the Episcopal church North and South, it is said; but any one will conclude he must be with the South essentially, or he would not do for them. The fact is, where slavery exists, even in as mild a form as here, and in Maryland, there is a constant tendency to first endure their pity, then embrace the vice of monstrous men. In Washington women are the fondest apologists generally found here for the slaveholders and the secessionists. One such at the table where I board, was, only the day Winans was arrested, arguing that he had a right to help the Southerners if he chose. I quoted here the law maxim that a man must "So use his own as not to injure another," and argued that if Winans was making cannon for the South, this law would make it treason against the United States. It would be advisable for martial law to shut down on all this sympathy with the Southern traitors, and on all these spies, were it not that these spies, if they report the truth to their masters, must discourage them decidedly when they tell them the number and the quality of our 30,000 troops here, ready and anxious for a fight.

By the way, did you ever think of it, that while we say "troops" and "soldiers," the Indians have a much better word for their men in arms. They term them *warriors*. There is an energy and power much more startling in that word; and even their word *braves* is better than our word soldier, which is so easy in idea that it is sufficient for most purposes to call it "so'ger" and "so'gering."

I fell upon this train of thought in looking over some reports of how many warriors one of the Indian tribes can put into the field; and I will add that in this case there is some danger that that field and its warriors will be in and for the South. The tender mercy of Mr. Keitt has just moved him to introduce a resolution in the Rebel Congress to protect the Indians south of Kansas. Such protection—as vultures give—to lambs, would it be, if lambs these warriors were. But there have been of late delegates among them from Texas, to get them to fight for the South, and the danger is that these Indians have just slaves enough to make them incline that way. They would do so generally, were it not for the annuities our Government pay them, and for the wise efforts our Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, has of late been making with these Indians West of and South of Kansas and Arkansas. He has taken pains to have several of their Chiefs and leading men at his office in Washington, and he has appointed such prudent and reliable agents, and given them such instructions, that it is hoped and believed the Indians will most, if not all, prefer to keep with the United States.

You have lately spoken highly of Mr. Dole, as every way worthy of his important post. My frequent intercourse with him for two months past has made me more than ever convinced that he is a wise, prudent, far-seeing, patriotic officer, of whom the white speculator in Indian claims will soon learn he cannot impose upon, and whom the Indians themselves will be persuaded is their best friend. In these high gifts and duties, the Commissioner is ably seconded by his chief clerk, Mr. Mix, who has a long and most successful experience in the Indian office. To show you how strict the new incumbent, the Commissioner, is, I will mention that he has entered upon the rule not to accept the services of even the clerks and voyageurs to the Indian traders licensed by the agents who have been superceded, without first having an opinion from the new Superintendants and Agents, as to whether these traders and their employees are fit persons to be in the Indian country. He has saved the Government near $1000 each, in the settlement of two bills for advertising the "Abstracted Indian Bonds," evidently thinking that if he must "pay for heating the poker" which burnt us so in the rascality of the former administration, he will pay only a fair price.

To return to our Indians and the Southern army. It is claimed that there are now 300 Indian warriors in the city of Richmond; and that they will come by thousands to scalp our troops, and even our women and children. If this is so, which I much doubt, as we must give them a touch of one North-western braves of tawny hue, who would make the fur fly among their *Wig-falls*. George Copway is here now, trying to get leave, it is thought, to bring a regiment of his red brethren into the war; but as the Indians say of "white man," that he is "mighty uncertain," so we may say of George, the orator. The fact is, the free North has *white* men enough to straighten out this miserable rebellion, without relying on the blacks or Indians, and the free whites will have the credit of it, and will do it too. The election in Virginia will be over before you get this letter, and then the Cabinet will know just what to do. Gen. Butler is believed to be detailed to Norfolk. Other of our leaders will perhaps strike at Harper's Ferry, or lay it under a complete blockade; Alexandria will be attended to, and Richmond visited from several points and subdued; and all along shore, our guns shall go, and I hope land troops enough to to call Georgians and Alabamians home from Virginia, and then plant our flag again wherever it has been pulled down. The coming of your Irish Brigade, is much talked of, as is also the brave hold your troops keep at Cairo. I have even seen it stated that Chicago alone had given $3,000,000 to the war! Some mistake in those types, I guess, unless your people reckon in the loss they sustain in patriotically refusing to feed the rebels. The sickness of Mr. Douglas is published on our bulletins as so serious that his recovery is doubtful. I hope his case is not so bad as telegraphed. J. W. R.

Absurd Uniforms—The Rhode Island Boys—The Patent Office Cleared of Troops—A Sight for Gobblers—Target Shooting—Present Expectations—A Pole Raising.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1861.

War times know no Sunday, but yesterday almost every church here had a good sprinkling of men in military dress. But I verily believe the number of such will soon decrease, because the uniform that has been palmed upon the volunteers is fast giving out, and more of it is getting dingy and shows the dirt badly, especially all along the white stripes on the pants, which soon are anything but white. Why will those who have a voice in determining the uniforms of our brave boys insist on so much gew-gaw in their gear? The Rhode Island troops have a dress which is sufficiently military; does not show spots like a leopard; and which, in a church, is not conspicuous. Arrayed in but a slight remove from a citizens dress, they seem more human than any other troops in Washington, and not a little of their popularity is traceable to their sensible uniform, which is a plain dark blue hunting frock, gray pants, belt of black leather, and Kossuth hat, looped up with a gilt eagle. I doubt whether the presence of "the daughters of the regiment," mingling with them, marching with them, and messing with them, adds anything to their glory, while it looks severe towards the young women, and causes some severe remarks about them, though one of them is married. As nurses, they are very well, but I would have them in the hospitals. This regiment will no more "dream that they dwell in marble halls," for yesterday the last of them left the patent office for their new camp, much to their joy, and quite to the relief of the clerks in the patent office, who were crowded and obliged to run the gauntlet of guns and bayonets, and were more in danger of dying by some accident than by Jeff. Davis. It took twenty teams, four horse Pennsylvania teams at that, to draw away their camp stores, to say nothing of the load after load of bunks, which they carried out before.

The 14th Regiment, Brooklyn troops, came in to-day. They have pants perfectly blood red, blue over coat, red vests, and red tops in their caps. It is a very bloody looking regiment, and would terribly excite the ire of all bulls and turkey cocks, as well as that of Jefferson Davis's men. Calling to mind the fact that these boys are not very large, I am reminded by contrast, of what the sprightly letter-writer of the *Sunday Chronicle* says, which is that the Maine regiment is counted, in the men, from 5 ft 11 to 11 ft 3! Yesterday I again visited old Trinity Church, thinking to hear a sermon, but the chaplain was not there, and instead of hearing him shoot, I looked at some specimens of targets, shot the day before, in the company drill. There was a board about the length and breadth of a small man, and on it was painted, in negro ebony, and with negro features, the picture of Jeff. Davis. I counted the holes in it and found twenty-four—one of which went in as if "in at one ear and out at the other." It was suggested that Jeff. must have "heard something drop" about that time. Another soldier of the Massachusetts 8th said his company had fired at a similar chief secessionist, at 200 yards and had put in it 66 shots out of 99 fired. What chance has the foe with such aim as that. The soldiers were after Davis today in another shape. About a dozen marched through Pennsylvania Avenue, carrying huge land spikes as guns—asking very quietly of one spectator and another, whether they could tell them where Davis was to be found. It is said the rifled cannon here can be fired six times such a minute, and very accurately at four miles. There are great expectations all round this camp, that the firing is about to begin in earnest, either at Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, or Alexandria or at all at once. Gen. Butler, who has gone to Norfolk, is not a man for a feint, and the inference is, he is to march up from Norfolk to Richmond. I hope he will get there just in the nick of time to meet the Rebel Congress about going to the latter city. It may be the cunning dogs are waiting to attack Washington just as soon as our troops are moved away to the war on the two extremes of their wing, Norfolk and the Ferry. These traitors pretend they are going to Philadelphia and Harper's. I suspect they are thinking to deceive thereby our army officers. But Gen. Scott has dealt with men before, and will not leave this city unprotected, however many troops go elsewhere.

A man by the name of Grammer has to-day been under arrest for uttering treasonable words. The cords are getting pretty well drawn now, and it is certain the Government is in earnest, about furnishing all aid and comfort to the enemy. This *Grammer* will probably learn to speak a better language now.

Day after to-morrow great things are expected at the raising of a splendid flag on the General Post Office. President Lincoln will hoist it to its place, he having some advantages for *lofty* deeds. There will be present the entire cabinet and clerk force, and one force such as this city never saw, and that is, the entire 30,000 troops now in town. Where they can stand or be deployed, is a mystery. The avenue is the only place which could hold them, and then they must stand in a very solid column. J. W. R.

A TARDY LETTER WORTH READING.

[The following letter, as its date indicates, has been a long time on the way; but it is still worth reading.—EDS. TRIB.]

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

Six cents expended on one of these omnibus lines, this day, took me, for the first time, to Georgetown. After which of the "Georges" it was named, I do not know, but the hoary antiquity of the buildings suggests that it might have been George I, more likely than either of the three subsequent ones. With here and there a splendid exception, the old brick or plastered houses, shops and stores have much the appearance of the earliest efforts in Albany and other Dutch towns, when Holland furnished the materials and the architecture.

As we cross the branch of some stream going into the Potomac, we see a fine specimen of modern art, where the water works of our city run through huge pipes under the bridge, which are made to answer the double purpose of an arch to the Bridge, and an Aqueduct to convey the water over from Georgetown to Washington. The Reservoir is on the heights of Georgetown, and affords a panoramic view, of rare beauty and extent. It is so fine, that a part of the range near by, is called "*Kalorama*," which means "beautiful view." Right across the Potomac are the Arlington Heights, so much talked of, and so much feared of late, as an inviting place for a Rebel battery. But I should think the place whereon I stood, by the reservoir, could command any point on the other side. There were discernable two or three specks in the skirts of the woods, which were said to be the enemy's scouts. The Alexandria *Sentinel* which has to keep close guard now a days and nights too, says that "the battery" which was discerned on their side, from a spy glass view, was nothing but two logs which some boys had placed *a la mode* cannon. A very clever joke that,—borrowed from Gen. Marion—but I suspect that many of their cannon, heralded by the thousand, are nothing but yellow pines.

It is curious that the Southern braggarts have a General "Bragg" in their army, and that brag with them is ubiquitous. Beauregard, here and there and everywhere, and after all, perhaps no where since Sumter, is not more omnipresent. The two educational lions in Georgetown are the Young Ladies' Seminary and the Boys' College, both walled towns on a small scale, where disport themselves generally about two hundred youths in each school, under a rigid system of Nuns and Monks. There is an anti-republican air in the very appearance of these huge walls of brick and stone, carrying one back to feudal ages. However, it was quite a relief from the first and natural impression to find on entering the college yard, that near a thousand United States troops there—the 69th Irish Regiment, of New York, were going through a drill, and making a mimic charge on the foes of our Republic. The Massachusetts boys, some two hundred, were there on a friendly call, and enjoyed the scene—the Puritan and Catholic both on the same side, and exchanging military honors. The "double quick step" was ordered in the charges the soldiers make, and it was terrific as a thousand bayonets came full tilt as if to run you down, and with this there broke forth a war cry suggestive of the words of Scott—not our General, but Sir Walter—

"At once there rose as wild a yell,
As every fiend from heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

It is said it was in the plans of the enemies of this city, to destroy the bridge above spoken of, and thus deprive Washington of water. It ought to be well guarded, as it would seriously affect the comfort of our city if the Potomac supply were cut off. But there are plenty of pumps, which furnish most of the drinking water; and besides, there are a great many here who would not know it, if there was no water to drink, except as they might want a little in their brandy. In the college yard, where the 69th regiment came out of their barracks—the college buildings—to drill, I saw about a dozen of the soldiers paying the penalty of disobeying orders. It consisted in doing the most menial offices and the most revolting work that pertain to a camp. All military life, I am told, keeps the same rigid rule of camp life, unless, indeed, it be something more summary than dirty work.

The Michigan regiment No. 1, which has just arrived, has some 800 men in it. They make a very fine march, have neat uniforms, and all carry the new Minie musket, from which the bullet is sent whirling in such a way as to tear a terrible hole. A splendid band, each member having a red cap, gives out this kind of music for the regiment, and generally treats the listening crowds to the same, while a drum and fife band does the more martial music for the every day drill. I saw one little twelve year old boy, with red clothes, standing in the regiment this evening, and on asking who he was, I was told he is one of the Adrian boys, who had come as a fifer! I wish the regiments had more fifers. Thus far, this piercing and inspiriting arm of the war, is poorly represented. Some times we see a dozen drums, without a single piping sound, to relieve the everlasting "rub-a-dub-dub."

The number of office-seekers is rising here like the old *Massasip* in June. They pour into Willard's and the National, rush up to the President's and the Secretaries' rooms, and so clamorous are they, that some of the Cabinet advertise in the papers, and others, as Secretary Smith, stick up notices on the walls, that they cannot see visitors except on certain hours of certain days.

A great proportion of the loaves and fishes now lie in the military basket; some few in the civil list. My hope is that the President and the Cabinet will not be so swamped with applications for Major Generalships and every other office down to the lowest Brevet, that they will have no time to go to actual war. There is a new phrase getting very current in the North. I mean "red tape," and there is danger that the charge you all bring against the powers that be, of waiting too long to tie up the army into nice and precise rules, should have some foundation. But you must blame, in good part, the persistency of your old army officers; and then you must remember that military matters are always matters of rule. This not a guerrilla war, and Davy Crockett's motto must come in, "Be sure that you are right and then go ahead." J. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Harney's Agreement with Gen. Price—Dissatisfaction of the Thorough going Union Men—Gov. Jackson's Resignation Demanded—Sharp Talk—Reformation in Government Business Affairs Required—Patronage of Secessionists, which ought to be stopped—Disloyalists having the Ear of Army Officers here—Affairs at the Arsenal—Secrets Exposed—A Mission to Procure the Removal of Capt. Lyon—Weak-kneed Individuals afraid to Commit themselves—Another Seizure of Arms—Watching the Railroads—Secessionists at Work, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 22, 1861.

Some feeling has been manifested here in relation to the paper signed by Gen. Harney and Gen. Price—the latter representing the State militia—enjoining peace upon all citizens, and promising to use the forces at their command to secure protection to every citizen. Gen. Harney accompanies the paper with an appeal to all Union loving citizens to keep quiet and avoid all unnecessary excitement. The paper itself, and the accompanying appeal, in reality amount to nothing, so far as the Federal authorities are concerned. They are not bound to remove their forces from the present location, nor to cease looking after traitors and treason. They are at full liberty to stop all traitorous proceedings and arrest all traitors. On the other side it is believed that perfect good faith requires the State authorities to disband their troops at Jefferson City, and to go home quietly, without ostentation or display. But behind this lies the secret of the feeling among the thorough going Union men of this city. It is said that Gen. Harney has no business to negotiate or treat with traitors, and that he has recognized Gen. Price, who was appointed under the late infamous Military bill, in the teeth of his late proclamation declaring that bill a nullity. There is even more than this behind the dissatisfaction of many of our best friends. When General Price came to the city, it was privately given out that he bore full authority from Governor Jackson to make any sort of truce in order to save himself which Gen. Harney demanded, even to his own resignation, if necessary. At first the Union men thought it would be wise to insist upon the resignation as a *sine qua non* of any terms with the traitors at Jefferson City. It is believed that the same impressions were held by Gen. Harney, but on Tuesday the latter officer was waited upon by several fishy Union men like Wayman Crow and others, and inculcated with different views. Messrs. Crow & Co. urged upon Gen. Harney that it would be impolitic and irritating to demand Gov. Jackson's resignation now, for fear that an election for Governor under such exciting circumstances would create difficulty and rouse improper excitement in the State, and so thoroughly did they mesmerize General Harney, that when Samuel T. Glover, Esq., a well known Unionist, and Thomas T. Gantt, a member of the State Convention, and a prominent Douglas Democrat, waited upon him to protest against the acceptance of any terms which would bind the Union men of St. Louis or the State, or the Federal authorities, to inaction, Gen. Harney was quite obstinate, and completed Messrs. Glover and Gantt to use pretty strong language before they retired. Gen. Sterling Price, who was President of the State Convention—but on the occasion of the Camp Jackson affair, came out a fierce Secessionist—then accomplished his purposes without compromising Gov. Jackson's official position, and the upshot of the interview is the paper—called by some "an agreement," and by the Secessionists a "truce,"—referred to above. The *Democrat* of this morning gives it a qualified approval. The *Republican* chuckles over it, and secretly rejoices, probably, that it may be construed as a slight backing down of the stiff position heretofore assumed by Gen. Harney. The *Anzeiger* regrets its appearance, but takes a conservative view of the subject and says time will develop its wisdom. It is understood that the action of Gen. Harney meets with the approbation of Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Frank is not the man to endorse anything that is not right.

There is much need of purification in the manner in which the army business of this State is carried on. In the first place the old style of doing things is unaltered, and the work of the officers from Quartermasters and Commissary of Subsistence down to the lowest ranks is kept in the hands of men whose sympathies are adverse to those who now preside at the head of affairs in Washington. Secessionists and sham Union men have the ear of these men. Take the case of Gen. Harney, who was controlled more by the advice of Wayman Crow on Thursday than all others combined. Who is Wayman Crow? Why the man who supported the Conditional Secession ticket for delegates to the State Convention. Who publicly proclaimed that if the worst came, the interests of St. Louis and Missouri were with the Southern Confederacy. Whose three partners in the wholesale dry goods trade are avowed secessionists, so much so that their wives are now preparing lint and bandages for the Southern Confederacy army. This is the style of man who has the ear of Gen. Harney in preference to Union men. Secondly, Major Wagaman who has had the buying of the principal army supplies for this division, has bought everything he could from secession houses. He bought flour for months from Switzer, Platt & Co., avowed secessionists, and agents for the Harrison mills at Belleville, Ill. (By the way, if the citizens of Belleville know their duty they will call the attention of the owner of the Harrison mills to this fact.) He has patronised Corbett & Kuhn, saddlers and harness dealers, and worse than all, Thornton Grimsley & Co. For months past Grimsley has been one of the most blatant secessionists in St. Louis; contributing money and counsel to the cause without stint. All the time he has been thus engaged in a conspiracy to break down the Government. Loads after loads of boxes marked "U. S. Army," and destined for Fort Leavenworth, Camp Crittenden, Fort Laramie and other army posts, has been shipped from his store. Major Wagaman has resigned, and it is said will join the Southern Confederacy. Now mark the rest. Captain Kelton was appointed his successor. As soon as he arrived in town, Wagaman and one or two other army officers toted him around, and introduced him to every secession firm in St. Louis who had anything whatever to sell needed by the Government, avoiding all Union firms as carefully as if they were poisonous. There would be no complaint of such conduct in ordinary times, but does it not behoove the Government, in an emergency like the present, to patronize its friends before its enemies. It is notorious that every staunch and loyal Union firm in St. Louis is proscribed by secessionists. Debts due them by citizens of the South and interior Missouri are wantonly repudiated. Should the nation pay money into the coffers of traitors? It seems plain that there can be but one response to this question.

Affairs at the Arsenal here are quiet since the location of several thousand troops in the suburbs. The number at the Arsenal has diminished, and the place is not so lively as it was a fortnight ago. Gen. Harney has his headquarters at his residence, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. Gen. Lyon and Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., are residents of the Arsenal, however, and may be found there at all times. About five hundred additional recruits have been sworn in since last week. The Potosi prisoners have all been released but four. Among the four retained is the editor of the Potosi *Union*, a secession sheet, and John Dean, proprietor of the lead factory. It has been expected that a *habeas corpus* would be issued to release the latter, but for some cause it has not been done. The troops on the Island, opposite the Arsenal, have been comparatively idle for several days past in overhauling steamboats, owing to the almost total annihilation of the river trade below this city by the Southern rebellion. The boat stopped Sunday morning was the Lake City. Three shots were fired across her bow before she stopped her wheel. The Arsenal authorities have the steamer Iatan lying alongside the pier front of the grounds with banked fires and ammunition aboard ready for service at a moment's notice. The troops now inside the walls number less than two thousand, including some five hundred regulars, who do sentry duty and attend to the gates. Many improvements have recently been made in the Arsenal grounds, and among them the introduction of water pipes and an ample supply of water from the city reservoir. The contraband articles taken from Camp Jackson are in safe hands now. They attract much attention from visitors, and really make a very respectable display. In the hands of sufficient force they could offer an effective resistance to any opposing army. On the whole, the captured spoils are a valuable addition to the ordnance department of the Arsenal.

The secrets of the memorable period when the secession forces were surrendered to Capt. Lyon by Gen. Frost are gradually leaking out. On the day following the Camp Jackson affair a private meeting took place at the office of Daniel G. Taylor, Mayor—attended by Robert Campbell, Jas. E. Yeatman, Hamilton R. Gamble, Capt. Eaton, Henry S. Turner, Mayor Washington King, (agent of the Adams Express Company) and James H. Lucas. There were some others present whose names have not been made known. The deliberations were kept private for some time, but finally it came out that the removal of Capt. Lyon from this post by the Federal Government was the ultimatum of this self-constituted caucus. Hamilton R. Gamble, who is a delegate to the Border Slave State Convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, and was supported by both the conditional and unconditional Union parties for the State Convention in February last, and Jas. E. Yeatman, a merchant of intensely Southern proclivities, were appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington with a memorial to effect the removal of the offensive Lyon. They departed from the city immediately afterward, and designed setting the matter before Gen. Scott without giving Capt Lyon's friends a chance to protest. Fortunately Capt. Jas. B. Eads and Franklin A. Dick were in Washington when they arrived, and as soon as their mission was made known, Messrs. Dick and Eads counteracted it by proper representations. The result is a commission from the Secretary of War appointing Capt. Lyon Brigadier General of the 1st Missouri Brigade.

Several days ago a communication appeared in the *Republican*, signed by T. J. Gantt, accompanied by a paper reviewing the position of the State of Missouri, and defining the law of treason. It was an able document and dealt death-like blows at the secessionists. Its conclusion was extremely weak; it declared that Missouri should remain neutral. Mr. Gantt stated that the paper had been signed by twenty leading citizens, with a view of circulation throughout the State as an address to the people on the present crisis. Some of the signers, however, had withdrawn their names, and others had expressed reluctance to go into print. Thereupon he had concluded to publish the address to the world, without any signatures at all and let it go for what it was worth. The weakness of the individuals who put their names to a paper of this character, and then from abject cowardice withdrew them, was the subject of considerable comment in this city at the time, and the general remarks were by no means complimentary to the signers. Wayman Crow was at the meeting where the address was read, and said he endorsed every word of it, but as John Bell of Tennessee had just shifted his position, and as he had voted for Bell, he did not care about signing such a paper—another evidence of his cowardly Unionism. Among the signers, however, were James E. Yeatman before alluded to, James H. Lucas, the wealthiest citizen of the Mississippi valley, Henry S. Turner, Thomas T. January, Jno. S. McCune, the iron foundry man. Mr. Adolphus Meyer, a well known German, who has acted in opposition to the Republican party, put his name to the address and was willing to keep it there, no matter what was the consequences; but the others backed down and the address was printed without names.

It is well that you called the attention of Gen. Prentiss to the necessity of occupying Bird's Point. Well-known parties here have been preparing to ship a large amount of percussion caps by the Iron Mountain Railroad to Pilot Knob, bound to Memphis. The goods were to be hauled by teams from Pilot Knob to the Arkansas State line and put aboard steamers just below Bird's Point. The game is blocked now. A visit to the pestiferous town of Charleston, not far from Cairo, would pay Gen. Prentiss and his men a fine profit. The place is understood to have been used as a depot for all the scum, of civilization in the extreme southeastern portion of Missouri, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition may be found there. The editor of the *Courier*, who so bravely boasted that he eluded the vigilance of "the boys" at Cairo, by having arms and ammunition put off at Price's landing, and then hauled to Charleston, should be attended to. There is a feeling of immense relief in this city that the Federal troops have crossed to the Missouri side. It is another evidence that our Government is in earnest. The Secessionists here have calculated largely upon choking off Cairo by occupying Bird's Point themselves.

The vigilance of the U. S. reserves was illustrated yesterday, when one of their number discovered a lot of U. S. muskets stored in an obscure place on Market street, not far from the drill room of a late secession Home guard organization. He reported to his captain, and the latter, without waiting for orders, at once called a file of men, and marched down and took possession of the arms. It turned out that they had been placed there by order of Major McKinstry, U. S. Quartermaster General, for a particular purpose. The guns were taken to Turner's Hall, and the glory of the capture was only in a small degree diminished by the fact that the arms did not belong to Secessionists. The *Republican* tries to make merry over the matter, but the the truth is, such vigilance is highly commendable, and should be practiced at all times, even if mistakes are committed.

A force of Federal troops has been stationed at the depot of the North Missouri Railroad, in this city, to prevent the shipment of contraband goods to the country. It would be much better as a precautionary measure if the troops were posted at St. Charles, where the road crosses the Missouri river. The threat that the Government intended to take possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has converted the attaches and officers of the road into strong Union men, and they profess to refuse to carry any contraband articles whatever.

Mayor Filley received a dispatch to-day announcing the receipt of 15,000 lbs of lead at Lebanon in transit from the Granby mines, Southwest Missouri, to Linn Creek, whence it was to be conveyed to this city. The same dispatch mentions the arrival of seventeen kegs of powder at Springfield, Mo., from Jefferson City, for the use of secessionists. This business must be stopped at once.

Col. B. Gratz Brown's regiment of U. S. Zouaves is now ready for active service. It numbers nearly nine hundred good, stalwart men, and has been tendered for the war.

About $4,050 has been received in aid of the Missouri volunteers in the Federal service, and their families, but nothing from Chicago as yet. Are your citizens less liberal than others in Illinois?

Currency is in about the same state here as in Chicago—muddled. C.

FROM CAIRO.

The Work of Fortification—Big Guns Arrived—Sturges's Fleet of Boats—A Murder in Town, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CAIRO, Wednesday, May 22.

The hand of the General Government begins to be manifest in the military preparations here. Not only will temporary means be taken to strengthen the place, but the preparations for a permanent fortification of no small pretensions are now going forward. The removal of the Illinois Central Railroad track for a hundred yards along the Ohio levee commenced this morning. This and the demolition of the brewery are hurried up for present expediency. The three "big guns," which actually arrived this morning, are also brought as the sample, merely, of a future consignment. It has been decided to take and fill up to the level of the levees about five acres now enclosed by them, and forming the southern extremity of the town. This will make an admirable site for the fortification. "Cairo Island," on the Mississippi side of the town, overflowed now by high water, will supply most of the dirt needed, and, besides, its removal would be in itself a benefit. Other supplies of gravel are already contracted for, to be brought down by railroad from Villa Ridge, seven miles distant. When the river has subsided, a large force of men with wheelbarrows will make short work of transferring "Camp Island" from outside to inside the levee. The people of Cairo look upon all these movements and plans with infinite satisfaction; and some of them look forward to the day when a government foundry for casting big guns shall be established here, employing its hundreds of men, and otherwise stimulating the growth of the place. Owners of "corner lots" are not disposed to part with them at very reduced rates, even in the face of Southern threats to make this a battle ground and a graveyard. This war is indeed the beginning of better days for Cairo.

Gen. McClellan disappointed us Tuesday night and again to-day, in not making his promised appearance. He was definitely expected by the Northern train, arriving at half past 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, and Gen. Prentiss and quite a number of officers, besides citizens, were at the depot. Of course they would have welcomed his arrival. The inquiry is—"Where is General McClellan?" He is the great expected of Cairo. The troops, lying idle in camp, would only too gladly exchange their enemy from mosquitoes to rebels, and snap off the heads of the latter instead of the former only. And every day that Gen. McClellan does not arrive, deducts as they regard it, just one day from their already limited allowance of three months.

And here the question arises, is there to be a movement of the troops at all? Ask one of them and he indignantly scouts the idea of remaining here all summer. He contends that Memphis is no more unhealthy than Cairo, and he regards it a sort of individual cruelty to be confined here without hope of glory. Ask the officers and they don't know. There be State secrets and these are of them. But it is apparent enough to everybody, that, making all due allowance for the zeal of the men, an expedition of the proper magnitude cannot be fitted out from here inside of a month at best. There is a great deal to be done yet.

The presence in town of Capt. John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, on a mission that is secret as yet, is regarded as having something to do with Sturges' fleet of gun boats, said to be designed for service here, even if it does not include some more enlarged preparations for the transportation of troops down the river. Capt. Rodgers is an officer of distinction, and his name is covered with brilliant deeds in the United States Navy by both father and son. But when are Sturges's tug boats coming? and are they destined for this point at all? Such is the Washington rumor,—such I know to have been the opinion in Chicago; but "you can't tell by me" whether they are coming here or not.

And this reminds me to say that Cairo is about the hardest place for news I ever seen"—that's according to the Cairo Grammer. We are a day behind the rest of the world for general information, and the gathering or even the verification of local facts, is attended with much uncertainty, to use the mildest phrase. Even movements that are patent to the whole town, are related to you in mysterious morsels at head quarters, and with an air of secrecy as though a dreadful obligation was imposed in thus intrusting you with the fate of empires. Military blue and a little brief authority work a marvellous change in some men. It's an old fact with a new application here.

The town had a sensation last night—a murder. A peaceable citizen was shot down on the street in cold blood by a drunken soldier who had run the lines and was off on a spree. The facts appear to be that Jerry Sullivan, an Irish drayman, was talking with another man near the Central Railroad Freight Depot, when this drunken soldier came along. The soldier gruffly ordered them to stop talking or he would shoot them. "Shoot whom?" asked Sullivan, and that instant he was shot. He expired in about an hour. A crowd gathered and would have handled the man roughly but that the police took him to the calaboose. Gen. Prentiss and Major Baldwin visited the scene of excitement, and the commandant assured the people that the military power should not intervene between the culprit and the civil law. The man was arraigned to-day and held for trial. His name is David Tucker, a member of Capt. Pugh's company from Decatur, in the 8th (Oglesby's) Regiment. He is a worthless scamp, and it is deeply regretted that by him discredit should even by implication be cast on the brigade. Sullivan was an unmarried man, but the main support of his mother and sisters. His funeral was attended this (Wednesday) afternoon, by the Hibernia Engine Company. As this is the second death by shooting since the troops arrived here, it has been thought important that some official military notice should be had of it. The weapon Tucker fired was a small pocket pistol and he had none of the equipments of a soldier when arrested. Sullivan was attended by Drs. Haven (of the hospital) and Dr. Burke of Cairo, but the wound was mortal. Apropos to this affair, for which of course the military authorities cannot be blamed: Some better regulations seem to be required for the handling of fire arms by the patrol and troops. The sentries stationed all along the levee street carry loaded guns slung carelessly over their shoulders, to the great alarm of sensitive people who are obliged to frequent this thoroughfare. It ought to be looked to.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

The Six Regiments and the Loan Bills Passed the Assembly—Doings of the Senate.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 22, 1861.

The Assembly passed the $1,000,000 Loan bill this morning, with but one dissenting vote, and ordered to a third reading a bill providing for the purchase of $50,000 worth of the most approved arms for the State; also, one exempting volunteers from civil process.

The bill to provide a military force was then taken up, and the remainder of the day consumed in its consideration. A strong effort was made to assign a regiment to each Congressional District. The chief argument was that the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, sections remote from railroads and telegraph, especially in the pineries, had a large number of hardy men who would make splendid soldiers, and would, to a great extent, be thrown out of their regular employment, but prevented from going into service by the excess of companies from the counties which first heard the war news. The proposition was voted down, however, by a large majority. The bill was restored to the shape in which it came from the committee, before it was amended by the Senate, so far as to provide for six regiments instead of five. The vote was 48 to 33. The bill passed by a vote of 74 to 5.

Reports were received from the Governor and State Treasurer, showing that thus far about $150,000 had been expended from the war fund, of which about half is for materials to equip the second and following regiments.

The Senate this morning passed a resolution asking the acceptance of a brigade from this State, and expressing a desire that Gen. Rufus King, whose appointment by the Governor is rendered null by the new regulations, should be appointed to its command.

This afternoon the Loan bill was discussed in the Senate, which adjourned without taking any definite action. The Assembly amendment, authorizing the receipt of certain kinds of bank notes, was rejected, so that gold and silver coin is required in payment of bonds. The name of the Secretary of State had been inserted by the Assembly as one of the Commissioners, with the Governor and Treasurer, to negotiate the bonds, and a proposition to strike it out gave rise to a debate, in which some bitterness was manifested, and the fact brought out that there was so much ill feeling between the Governor and Secretary of State as to make it unpleasant for them to be associated together in action for the State.

The Bank Controller, in answer to a resolution, sent in a communication giving a list of all the banks in the State, and the value of their issues on the basis of the selling rates of securities. A copy will be sent you as soon as possible. PLUS.

What is Railroad Currency?

SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I had occasion Saturday, the 18th inst., to ride from Tolono to Champaign on the Illinois Central Railroad. I gave Mr. Conductor Robinson for my fare a three dollar note on the Bank of America at Mt. Carmel. The circulation of this bank, according to the Auditor's report, is $273,000 secured by $252,000 Illinois 6s, $35,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal, and $6,000 Georgia 6s. Mr. Conductor Robinson shaved the note thirty cents, charged me forty cents for nine miles ride (the trains connected so closely I had not time to purchase a ticket) and handed me over a $1 note of the State Bank of Indiana and a $1 Kentucky note which had been thrown out that day in Cincinnati. So the ride cost me $1.70. Can you tell me who makes the money on these transactions, and to what extent they are likely to be carried on? Yours truly,

BENJ. B. JOHNSON.

Religious Reading Wanted at Camp Dement—Letter from the Chaplain.

CAMP DEMENT, DIXON, May 23, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I wish to request through your paper a few thousand religious tracts, to be distributed among our men.

We want good reading matter very much. Will some of the benevolent of Chicago—or any other city—who are interested for the well-being of our men, send us at once the above. Most of our companies have Testaments, and many of them are read every day. We want religious papers, weeklies and dailies. Our men are all anxious to get the news.

We are happy to say, that the religious element of our regiment is good. We have Christian men in all the companies, who are willing to show their colors.

The Sterling company have passed resolutions of a moral and religious character, to abstain from all profanity, and drinking ardent spirits, and to adhere to all the rules and regulations of camp, and religious services. Others have done the same. Our programme for religious services is: reading the scriptures, singing, and prayer each morning at 8 A. M., prayer and conference each Wednesday evening, and Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and prayer and conference at 3 P. M. Our officers and men all pay great respect to these services.

The conference on Sabbath was of great and striking interest. Christian and patriotic expressions were made by many men in the deepest feeling, for religion among us, for our loved ones left at home, and for our glorious flag and country. We fight with this Christian influence. We go out in the name of David's God, to contend for the right. The command here, in the absence of Col. J. B. Wyman, is in charge of Lieut. Col. B. F. Parks, and his associates, who are all greatly respected by their men, and show great efficiency in drilling and commanding the regiment. All are anxious to have Col. J. B. Wyman, who has been detained in the service of the State, at Springfield, with us here, and hope to see him soon.

Our camp is very healthy, and but very few sick. Our Surgeon, Dr. Plummer, has shown great skill, with his assistant, in curing all our sick in a very few days. No deaths yet in our camp. All are now cheerful, and are anxious to get out to actual service and have this work all done up as soon as possible. You may expect to hear a good account of this Regiment if called into actual service. Yours, truly,

J. C. MILLER, Chaplain.

Fire at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT ATKINSON, May 20, 1861.

Between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P.M. to-day the saw and flouring mills of this place, belonging to Messrs. Proctor & Head were, burned. The fire first caught in the engine house of the saw mill, while the workmen were absent at dinner. It would be difficult to say how it originated. Some say it caught from some shavings in the corner of the engine house; but the engineer says it caught from a crack in the arch. The wind blew quite hard from the northeast, which drove the flames directly through the mill, and fairly consumed it before assistance could be had. From this the northeast corner of the flouring mill took fire and was consumed in a very few moments. Water was thrown in pails to the best advantage, but having no long ladders it was of but little use. The mills are a total loss to the owners, being not insured. Messrs. Marston & May, and Messrs. Winslow & Hovey, are losers by the fire, having wheat stored in the flouring mill. Some of their flour was saved, but the wheat is a total loss. O. K.

From Memphis.

We are indebted to Mr. Cleveland, whose statement will be found on the outside of the TRIBUNE, for a Memphis *Argus* of Friday, from which we take a few items:

SUSPECTED.—It is rumored here that Lehman & Co., dry goods dealers, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, have steadily refused to subscribe anything to the common cause. Is it so? D. HUGHES.

TO THE VOTERS.—Resolved by the Committee of Safety of the city of Memphis, that it be and is hereby recommended to the citizens of Memphis and the people of the State of Tennessee, to vote an open ticket, on the 8th of June, *for secession*, and that the sheriffs require the clerks of the election at all the polls to *number all* the tickets handed in, so as to correspond with the number of the names of the voters. F. TITUS, President.

ANOTHER ABOLITION ARRIVAL.—A printer named Kenedy, who has been expressing abolition sentiments in Searcy, Ark., was arrested there a few days since, and sent to this city on the Col. Morgan. He was consigned to Mayor Baugh. Kenedy formerly worked in this city.

[Mr. Kenedy escaped from the vandals, and is now in this city.—TRIB.]

DEPARTURE OF A NORTHERN SPY.—A fellow named Johnson was arrested here some time since as a Cairo spy. He has been ordered to leave the city, and will be sent to Cairo this afternoon.

FRUIT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Springfield *Republican* says there is a very poor prospect for fruit in the eastern part of that State the present season. Trees of all kinds are very backward, and many of the varieties of fruit which begin to bring forth blossoms show that they are so badly injured that very little, if any, fruit can be expected. The blossoms on the cherry and plum trees are almost all killed, and the same is true of many varieties of pears. Grapes are very backward, and very many of the vines have been killed.

☞ The arrest of Ross Winans, of Baltimore, the man who lit his house up when he heard of a slight loss suffered by the British army in the Crimea, will be hailed with satisfaction by the entire North. He ought to be sent to Russia. He must have Tartar blood in him.—*Toronto Globe.*

MCCORMICK'S REAPER CASE.—Although the sixty days allowed by the joint resolution of the late Congress, during which to file remonstrances against the extension of McCormick's reaper patents, have expired, the argument in the case before the Commissioner of Patents will not begin until the first of June.

FROM AUCTION.—

100 Pieces Rich Plain Silks,

In all Colors.

200 PIECES PLAIN BLACK SILKS,

All Widths.

150 Pcs. Black Figured Silks.

Over Five Hundred Pieces

RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS,

In all the novel styles and choice colorings.

Extraordinary Bargains in Silks

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DO NOT BUY ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE,

Till you see our Bargains.

Illuminated Mozambiques,

3-4 MOZAMBIQUES, for Ladies Suits.
ILLUMINATED POPLINS,
FRENCH SILKS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS.

And all the choicest novelties in Dress Goods in unlimited variety. The latest Paris novelties in Ladies Cloth and Silk Mantles and Shawls now in stock.

WM. M. ROSS & CO.,

[illegible] 167 and 169 Lake street.

VAN SCHAACK,

47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - - 47

HAS THE

"PEACE MAKER,"

A COOKING STOVE

WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE

AND A

Roasting and Broiling Chamber,

In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, perfectly IN FRONT THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.

THE BAKING OVEN

Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom,—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a

MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,

which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.

THE PEACE MAKER

Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with

ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST

FOR HERRING'S SAFES.

BELOIT, Wis., April 19th, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. [illegible] HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible]

UNINJURED,

And without the Loss of a Single Cent

[illegible]

Yours respectfully, D. W. GARHART.

The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store.

HERRING & CO.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE AND NO BRAGG IN

GALE BROTHER'S NATIVE WINE

Than in any other, either Domestic or Imported.

TRY IT.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and dealers in Pure Medical Wines, Liquors, &c. [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates

For, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also re-vivifies, re-instates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. [illegible]

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands proves that no remedy can be compared with it, for weakness, impure blood, depression of the vital energy, pale and sickly complexion.

It has also proved absolutely curative in case of the following complaints:

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

[illegible]

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

The Cordial is all we claim for it.

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

[illegible]

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market st., St. Louis.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD AND HIS [illegible]

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

FULLER & F[illegible]

WHOLESALE [illegible]

No. 24 & 26 [illegible]

Special Notices.

Howard Association, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea and other diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha! This is the greeting often received from their friends by [illegible] becoming prematurely grey or bald. To avoid [illegible] you have only to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring [illegible] containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

A Friend in Need. Try it.— SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 23 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

KEDZIE, ALEXANDER & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 53 CLARK STREET No. 53.

[illegible]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE — OF — F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK — OF — CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [illegible]

[illegible]KEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. [illegible]

W. L. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. [illegible]

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. [illegible]

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY,

Blank Books, Printing,

[illegible]ES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

[illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

[illegible]ES, PERDUE & SMALL,

Blank Book Manufacturers

AND BOOK BINDERS.

[illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

[illegible]ES, PERDUE & SMALL,

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

Lake Street No. 133

[illegible]LER & HUNT, 48 State St.,

[illegible]

[illegible]ER & STONE, Dealers in

[illegible] AND PAPER,

[illegible]

A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BINDER AND RULER.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

[illegible]RGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

AND Sail Maker,

[illegible] Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Bolt Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

[illegible] street, near Lake-st. Bridge.

GEO. F. FOSTER.

[illegible]RT HUBBARD & CO.

Ship Chandlers,

[illegible] and Retail Dealers in

[illegible]ES and CORDAGE

South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)

[illegible]

Tarred Rope, [illegible] Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, SHEATHING PITCH AND FELTING.

[illegible]

Flax and Hemp Twines,

[illegible] AWNINGS [illegible] TARPAULINS,

[illegible]

[illegible]TON & SCRANTON.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

AND

SAIL MAKERS,

[illegible]

PAYS[illegible]

T. F. [illegible]

JAM[illegible]

Atlantic [illegible]

NEW BEDFO[illegible]

MASON'S [illegible]

TANNERS' [illegible]

VERY SUPERIO[illegible]

NEW YORK [illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates,

For, while pleasant to the taste it is re-vivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, re-instates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. ... It is composed entirely of vegetables, and ... thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. ...

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands proves that no preparation can be compared with it, for invigorating, ... blood, depression of the vital energy, pale and sickly complexion.

It has also proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints:

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weaknesses and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

Also, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS AND FEVERS, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water. ...

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

The Cordial is all we claim for it!!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands; ...

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a business letter ... which was incidentally given, is therefore the more valuable: ...

PROF. O. J. WOOD—DEAR SIR: ...

Your obedient servant, DAVID T. WHITLOCK.

... Read the following letter, just received: MR. W. KING, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. ...

New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y. ...

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

The following complimentary notice of Prof. Wood was written by ...

BATTLE CREEK, January ... PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Allow me to express my gratitude for the wonderful and ... effects of your Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator ...

Yours faithfully, SUSAN ...

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly invented Cordial has already been tried by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, ... as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the public ...

We have been led to recommend Wood's Renovating Cordial, from the reliable statement of our personal knowledge, and we cannot give our readers better advice than to try a bottle, and judge for themselves. ...

[From the Citizen, Centerville, Ind.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With languor and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek that cure in vain; ...

... Take Wood's Cordial are your cure,
Go on a conquering away.

For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago: ...

Wholesale Agents, or Manufacturers' Prices: ...

FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 24 & 26 Lake St. ... CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

Howard Association, Philadelphia.—A Benevolent Institution, established by Special Endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha! ... will be sent free ...

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the cure of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. ... For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, and by all Druggists.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery ... Try Kennedy's.

Banking and Exchange.

... ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, ... CLARK STREET.........No. 52.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. ....Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, ... A general Banking business done.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— ... STIBBS & CO., ... Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ...

... & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. ...

... TINKHAM & CO., ... LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, ... EXCHANGE DEALERS. ...

... BANK. ... MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. ...

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY, Blank Books, Printing, ... PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, ... Lake Street, Chicago.

... PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOKBINDERS. ... Lake Street, Chicago.

... PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, ... Lake Street........No. 122

... & HUNT, 43 State-St., ...

... & STONE, Dealers in ... AND PAPER, ...

... INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, RULER AND RULER. ...

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER AND Sail Maker, ... Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, ... Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS, ... AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. ... GEO. F. FOSTER.

... HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, ... and CORDAGE ... Water St., (Cor. Wells.) ...

... SCRANTON, CHANDLERS, ... MAKERS, ...

Money and Exchange.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 4046. ... ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. ... S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN on CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., ... Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted, Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FRISBIE, dealers in ice, was dissolved on the 5th of February last. A. FRISBIE. Chicago, March 28, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice, and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, consumers can rely upon being supplied by us to their entire satisfaction. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Office No. 2 Masonic Temple.

Business Cards.

DR. J. W. BROOKS, from the vicinity of Cincinnati, respectfully offers his Professional services to the people of Chicago. Residence and Office NO. 16 ADAMS STREET, Between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DISEASES OF HORSES, OXEN AND DOGS. GEORGE SCULLY, Veterinary Surgeon, member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London. Office and Infirmary, 121 State street, next door to Patrick's stable.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 - - Dearborn Street - - 112 GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co.; I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; ... Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y. ...

Insurance.

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, No. 48 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Howard Insurance Company, NEW YORK.—CHARTERED 1825. Capital, $250,000..................Surplus, $256,000.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO..............ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets ....$283,000. Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets ....$271,000. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets ....$230,000. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets ....$176,000. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets ....$227,000. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,602,725.77
Premium on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860	1,412,763.11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,488.88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,125.50
Losses paid during the same period	$2,418,448.37
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	606,112.53

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,666,378.40
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152.90
Real Estate	303,000.00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	103,186.12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,372,416.84
Cash in Bank	198,154.67
Total amount of Assets	$8,844,252.10

SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the first of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$10,273,560.00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861	1,874,000.00
Total profits for 18½ years	$11,551,560.00
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash	7,353,310.00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861	$4,197,250.00

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thomas Tileston, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robert C. Goodhue, P. A. Hargous, Meyer Gans, Edward W. Gillilan, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, S. T. Nicoll, Joshua J. Henry, Geo. G. Hobson, David Lane, James Bryce, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William Wood, J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, Edward R. Bell, E. E. Morgan, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

Oil Works.

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS. The subscribers are manufacturing MASON'S SPERM OIL, FOR MACHINERY. Mason's Head-Light Oil and Mason's Car Box Oil. Also, a very superior TANNERS' AND HARNESS OIL.

And would invite all who desire a really nice article to a trial of the same, with the full belief that no Oil can be found bearing any comparative value for either light or machinery to that Oil, in reference either to quality or price. We have a process by which all the fibrous and gummy substance in Fish Oils is entirely eliminated, leaving them perfectly pure and transparent. This process also increases the body or durable character of the Oil, thereby increasing the wearing qualities. ...

VERY SUPERIOR BURNING OIL, Giving a clear, brilliant light, which proves its purity and excellence.

These Oils are sold Wholesale and Retail by P. K. MERRIHEW & CO., at the Manufactory, ... and by C. GOODWIN, 181 South Water street. P. K. MERRIHEW & CO.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL, PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OAL, MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: ... & CO., 40 Water street, New York.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolvers. ... Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. ... GEO. T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	5.30 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	7.45 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.45 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
7.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	2.30 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	6.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.45 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.16 a. m.	6.30 a. m.	7.30 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.

Blockade of the Mississippi—How Can it be Maintained.

The blockade which probably, by this time, has been practically instituted in all the ports and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, will soon be a matter of deep concern to the commercial interests of New Orleans, and, indeed, the whole valley above that city, and turn a portion of the public attention to the mouths of the Mississippi river, from which commercial vessels are henceforth, for a season, to be excluded, and privateers, if it is possible to send them to sea, are to enter upon their hazardous cruises.

The Mississippi river discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, about 110 miles below New Orleans, by two principal outlets, known on the river as the *Northeast* and the *Southwest Passes.*

The point of bifurcation of the river is about ninety-five miles below the city, and is known to the pilots and boatmen as the *Head of the Passes.* The depth of the Mississippi, so shallow at its mouth, above this point ranges from less than 100 feet to over 170 feet—and its average width below New Orleans is very nearly half a mile.

The current during the spring and summer months, while the water is high, is very strong—averaging not less than two and a half miles an hour—and serves greatly to facilitate the purpose of a privateer, of slipping to sea in defiance of the vigilance of a blockading squadron.

The principal channel, or chief outlet of the commerce, as well as the waters of the Mississippi, is now the more westwardly of its two great arms—that known as the *Southwest Pass*—and is the only one by which vessels drawing over fifteen feet water can at all stages of the tide cross the bar which is found at the point where the waters of the river encounter those of the Gulf.

The other great outlet, known as the *Northeast Pass*, enters the sea at a point some twenty five miles, measured along the coast, east of the mouth of the Southwest Pass.

This Northeast Pass was formerly the chief channel by which commercial vessels passed to and from the Mississippi; but it is now, by reason of natural changes to which all the channels have been subjected in the last century, so filled up as to be barely navigable for craft drawing about eight feet water, and for these only in favorable conditions of tide and weather.

Midway between these two principal passes, and almost equally bisecting the angle formed between them, is another channel, leading from the Mississippi river to the Gulf, and known as the *South Pass*; which was also used a good deal before the American Revolution, by vessels drawing not over eight or nine feet of water, but which is now so filled up by deposits so as to have become partially unfit for navigation.

In addition to these three outlets, there is yet another channel leading to the Gulf, of great importance, and known as the *Pass a l'Outre*—formed by the bifurcation of the Northeast Pass; but which, though narrower than the Northeast pass itself, is yet both straighter and deeper than that channel, and furnishes the best and shortest passage for eastwardly bound vessels drawing not over 11 or 12 feet of water, or even 13 feet with a steam tug to help them through.

The distance from the navigable channel across the bar, at the mouth of the Southwest Pass to that at the mouth of the *Pass a l'Outre* is about thirty miles. It will be perceived, therefore, that to effectually blockade the port of New Orleans, by vessels cruising off the mouths of the Mississippi, it will require great vigilance, and the use of many well armed vessels of light draft, and an increasing look out at the three navigable entrances to the river, as well as at the mouths of the outlets of Lake Ponchartrain, in the rear of the city.

This difficulty will be increased by the great widths of the mouths of the river, and the heavy fogs which will prevail there, serving frequently to veil, for long periods, the hull of a vessel lying within a few hundred yards of the man-of-war in search of her.

The difficulty is also increased by the light and loose nature of the bottom of the river on the bars, which is so movable and almost fluid, that a privateer of light draft, yet drawing more than the actual depth of the water, may leave the channel, and sometimes escape in a dense fog, while a blockading vessel might be actually crossing the bar.

A vessel receives such aid from the current that it may go safely to sea, with the wind right, though its keel may cut two or even three feet into the soft mud on the bottom of the river.

The difficulty of maintaining this blockade will be further increased by the insurgents at New Orleans arming their numerous and powerful steam-tugs, and other available craft, and descending, at favorable periods, in sufficient force to engage the lighter vessels at the outlet of the particular Pass at which the blockading squadron happens, for the moment, to be weakest.

It is not to be doubted that a very large force of steam-vessels will be required to fully guard the several mouths of the Mississippi; and it has therefore been suggested to the Government, by an engineer whom we have reason to believe is capable of forming a correct opinion in the premises, that the blockade of the Mississippi River could be far more easily and effectually maintained *by taking possession of the point known as the Head of the Passes*—the point of divergence of the three principal outlets, and placing well-armed vessels, and a land or floating battery or two just above and at that point, so as completely to command all the outlets of the river at once. The character of the Mississippi and both its shores are represented to be extremely favorable to the institution of this form of inland blockade.

The borders of the river at the Head of the Passes, and indeed nearly all the way up to Fort Jackson and St. Philip, are composed of a soft and very unstable muddy material, of which the surface is but one or two feet above the level of the river, and but three or four feet above that of the Gulf of Mexico; in fact at the Head of the Passes, and twenty miles or more above that point, there are numerous places where the salt water of the Gulf is separated from the fresh water of the river by nothing but these soft banks of mud, frequently not more than two or three hundred yards, or even less than that, in width, where half a dozen men, in a few hours, can open a canal through which the water of the Mississippi will rush out into the Gulf, and speedily cut itself a passage of great width and depth.

Just such an artificial outlet was actually formed some years ago by a boatman, to enable him to take his skiff by a short cut from the river into the Gulf; when the water poured through his ditch with such violence that it was but a short period before it dug out a channel for itself half as wide as the Mississippi, and sixty feet in depth.

It was accordingly proposed to the Administration, some time since, to take possession of the Head of the Passes, where steamers may lie in safety by these mud shores, and intercept every craft that attempts to enter or leave the river. Their position here would be perfectly secure against surprise. An artificial outlet from the river to the Gulf above their position, on each shore, would place an impassable moat between their batteries and any approaching force.—*New York Times.*

A Southern Indian's Report of what he saw in Washington.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Argus, May 15.]

The Chief of the Cherokee Nation passed through Memphis to-day, returning from a fruitless visit to the desecrated halls of the Federal Government. He went there to collect from the Administration a debt of $800,000 due his nation. He was admitted to Lincoln's presence, though scarce to a hearing, for the room was full of military and civic officers, all talking loudly and with unbonneted heads, careless of the respect due the President. The Chief said he could not blame them, for Lincoln had none for himself—being intoxicated. The Chief says: "I tell what I heard with my ears, and what I saw with my eyes."

The noble Indian visited the several departments of the Federal Government (?) and found the various offices turned into storehouses for greasy hams, pork, beef, powder, etc., etc., the smeared walls and dung-heaped floors resembling a pig-pen more than aught else the Indian could think of. Things sometimes do look like what they are. The chief got not his money. Lincoln told him he feared to give it, lest he would use it against the Administration. The Indian pressed his just claim in vain. He had to leave Washington unpaid.

The drunkenness of Lincoln, the general confusion, disorder and dirt, did not surprise the Indian more than the profanity and obscenity of speech indulged in by those talking to or near this precious President. Fear, great and general fear, he describes as the sentiment now prevalent in Washington, and nowhere more apparent than in the white and quivering lips of Lincoln when he is the least unbraced by alcohol. A report prevails throughout the city that all the public buildings are undermined, and will be blown up if the city is taken by Davis.

And this is the spectacle that has succeeded the simple impressiveness before which the Indian bowed as before the throne of the Great Medicine. On this spectacle may the shades of Washington and Franklin be gazing, beholding in it the fruit of their valor and toil! Rottenness, without ripeness! What a fate for the Government that was to be "the regenerator of mankind, the model of the world!"

The Camp at Cairo.

[From the Camp Register.]

IMPROVEMENTS.

A frame building, about twenty by fifty feet, has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, for the accommodation of the Commissary's department. A building of like dimensions and character is nearly completed, in the same vicinity, for the Quartermaster's department.

A large building, for headquarters of the Eighth Regiment, with well arranged barracks attached, forming two wings, have been brought nearly to the point of completion, and are already partly occupied.

If improvements in this line continue at the present rate, and after the plan so far pursued, it will be but a few days until the quarters for both officers and men of the entire brigade will be as comfortable and convenient as could be reasonably desired.

PILLOWS AND SHEETS.

The effort on the part of the ladies of Cairo to supply the hospitals with pillows, sheets, etc., for the use of the sick, promises to be abundantly successful. They will be ready in a day or two to supply all immediate wants, and we have no doubt that future demands, if not supplied from other quarters, will be kindly looked after here. We are glad to notice this movement. It is the suggestion of that nature becoming woman. It is a kindness to suffering strangers whom they never saw and may never see, and not an act in which any selfish motive can in any way participate. Sufficient means have been collected to furnish about one hundred pillows and slips, perhaps an equal number of sheets, and many other articles that a woman only is capable of discovering as essential to the comfort of the invalid. They will all be prepared and delivered in a day or two.

GEORGE COPWAY'S INDIAN WARRIORS.—George Copway is in Washington, and has tendered to the President a company of the Indians of Michigan. He has made a selection of one hundred tall, fleet Indians, whom he proposes to use as scouts and runners for the army, and to occupy the advanced posts, from Cairo to Eastern Virginia. They are not to be armed, except so far as is necessary for self-defence, but from their fleetness and knowledge of forest life, are to be employed as messengers and auxiliaries to the army on the outposts. He says they all understand the position of the Government. He comes strongly backed by the members of the extra session of the Legislature of Michigan. The State of Michigan will equip them. Their acceptance is under consideration.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Bishop Whittingham, the head of the Episcopal Church of Maryland, was grieved to learn that one or two of the clergy of his diocese so far violated the rules of the Church as to omit that portion of the prayer which referred to the President of the United States. He immediately issued a circular to each clergyman, informing them that they are clearly enjoined "by the Word of God to make supplication and prayer for the Chief Magistrate of the Union," and that "the omission renders the clergyman liable to presentment for willful violation of his ordination vow, by mutilation of the worship of the Church," and "he would in future hold himself bound to act upon any such offence."

Some of our secessionists, who at present have no other vocation than secession, have just returned from Nashville. Something seemed to be in the wind yesterday. Little secession groups were seen in close consultation in various places. We await developments. Various rumors are floating about in the atmosphere. Many think that Tennessee troops are to burst suddenly upon us and take possession of our end of the Nashville Railroad. Let us be prepared for everything. Where would be our *State Guard* in case of an irruption and invasion from Tennessee?—*Louisville Journal.*

Dr. Johnson of Paducah, a few days ago, asking *as Senator of Kentucky* that the troops should be withdrawn from Cairo. We understand that the President in his reply, acknowledged his indebtedness to the Senator for a highly important piece of information. Won't the Legislature do the State a favor to call for the correspondence?—*Louisville Journal.*

There is reason to believe that James E. Harvey, lately appointed Minister to Portugal, has been and is in the South, as a spy or secret agent of Lincoln.—*Charleston Courier.*

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Scales.

HITCHCOCK'S PREMIUM SCALES, Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 30 South Canal Street, Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 27 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago, ... CLARK & CO., 18 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. ... Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. ... GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS, ... Office, 161 Lake street, Room No. 4, (up-stairs,) ... Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices.

Wholesale Houses.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; also, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

1861. Spring Trade. 1861. We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper, and will be sold cheaper, COOLEY FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 AND 46 Wabash Avenue. Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods DRY GOODS to JOBBERS. cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands " PATENT CALF, " OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF, " " UPPER, " " SOLE LEATHER, best tannage Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c. ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., consisting of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS, 1861..........A Card..........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, ...LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18 G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 68 - - - Lake Street - - - 68. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:— 5,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 2,400 bdls SHEET IRON, ... RUSSIA IRON, ... IMITATION RUSSIA, ... BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, ... SHEET ZINC, ... PIG TIN, ... COPPER BOTTOMS, ... TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, ... BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, ... AXES, ... SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, ... SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. BATES, WILLIAMS & CO., 39 & 41....Lake Street, Chicago....39 & 41. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. OUR SPRING STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE In the city, which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for *Actions rather than Words.* And we have determined on a course of rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, ... SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861 H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, ... AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. ... WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods. Gold, Silver, Plated Copper Points. ... GEO. W. HANSEN, P. O. Box 718.

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, ... Kinzie street. ... CUTLER, BALL & CO.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE opened at 189 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. and solicit consignments and orders. ... N. S. NICHOLS. C. B. BETTS. H. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 BILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts..........P. O. Box 627. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; ... Liberal advances made on Consignments.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. ...

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 23 and 25..........Lasalle Street..........23 and 25 CHICAGO.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. H. MAPLE.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advanced made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. &c. at 134, 136 and 138 South Water street. A. P. NEELY. S. P. LAWRENCE. W. S. WILLIAMS.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 3 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. P. CULVER. C. F. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 23 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. M. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. & King, Buffalo.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 133 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants, Office and Warehouse.....No. 91 South Water Street. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN SEEDS, &c., &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED E. PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 4827, Chicago. ...

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT St. Joseph, Missouri. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Miles, Wright & Sherman; Cleghorn, Leckie & Co.; Dickinson & Baker; Pitkin & Co.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186 Aiken's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, Office 37 State Street, Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET SMOKED BEEF, &C. C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years. Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs.

R. & S. P. CARTER, General Commission Merchants, No. 1 (Second Floor) Board of Trade Building, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. R. RICE. S. L. SHERWOOD.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........97 Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York. ...

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NO. 3 DOLE'S BUILDING, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 144 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 155 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. ... 111 Kinzie street, Chicago. ...

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, Office No. 12 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO, Dealers in ... PORK HAMS SHOULDERS LARD, ETC. ...

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruits and Produce, No. 156 South Water street, P. O. Box 262, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality. ...

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Steel's Block, (2d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. ... GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (130 Lake and 20 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under ... $2.00 ... The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. All letters to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS, Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY. In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination. Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 30TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. S. Fuller & Co.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GASS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, 68 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to the examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 161 Lake street.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP, Rear, 155 Wells Street, Chicago. MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY. Pattern Making, Model Making, Dies for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning. W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors. J. T. VARNAM, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot as follows: Day Express and Mail at 8:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Night Express at 8:15 daily, (except Saturday.) Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, at 4:35 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 6:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., daily, (except Sunday.) Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation arrives at 9:40 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.) R. P. MASON, Sup't.

Lake Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—THE PROPELLOR BACKUS Will run during the ensuing season from Dock 12 and 22, on South Water street, For Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 220 and 222 South Water street, or to Capt. CHAS. CHILDS, on board.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Michigan Central Railroads, Numbering 29 first class staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, increasing evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce between the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 160 Canal Boats, Of the largest Class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connect at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	N. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS.
Tonawanda,	Fountain City,
Free State,	Wenona,
Mohawk,	Mendota,
Plymouth,	Evergreen City,
Neptune,	Galena,
May Flower,	Chicago.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, foot of Michigan street, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily. Via North Shore Direct.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	W. T. Co. STEAMERS.
Missouri,	Dunkirk,
Illinois,	Concord,
	Omar Pasha.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line. CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Equator,	Equinox,
Araxes,	Euphrates,
Eclipse,	Comet,
Rocket,	Marquette,
Cuyahoga,	Oronies.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan street.

Cleveland and Erie Line. W. T. Co. STEAMERS. Mary Stewart, Saginaw. Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and at the W. T. Co.'s Office, Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 8 Astor House, N. York. A. COLSON, ... S. G. CHASE, Agent, ... Pier, Albany, N. Y. ... H. A. GRISWOLD, Freight Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. J. BURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. J. T. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass. JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres. Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES. BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. ... JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. ... KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis. ... J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street Chicago.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freights subject to but one transhipment. Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York. J. L. WARNER, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 26 State street, Boston. ... GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y. WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio. E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis. PELTON & BEMIS, Cleveland. MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers:

HUNTER,	......680 tons	....Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,	......540 tons	....Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,	......637 tons	....Capt. B. Wilkins,
SUN,	......640 tons	....Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C.W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R., of Canada; for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care. Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, and secure a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 2 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to A. E. SPENCER & CO., Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by Propellers ... from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and with Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, ... A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of musical instruments and Strings, ... AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, ...

Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7:10 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) 7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.) THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT ... NO CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Richmond for Dayton, ... Columbus, Newark, ... Pittsburgh, and all points in Central and Southern Ohio; also, for Wheeling, Baltimore and Washington City. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points south. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains! Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 158 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 5:30 p. m. 8:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit at 5:30 p. m.; Suspension Bridge ...; Albany ...; New York ...; Boston ... 8:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit ...; (Toronto ...); Montreal ...; Suspension Bridge ...; Albany ...; New York ...; Boston ... 8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours. 8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours. Louisville in 14 hours. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, ... St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 15th, 1861, trains will leave via: Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, 9:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:20 A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. ... DUNLAP, Superintendent. ... Gen. Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861....Summer Arrangement....1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake, and South Water street: 6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur ...; Springfield ...; St. Louis ...; Cairo ...; New Orleans in ... hours from Chicago. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur ...; Springfield ...; Quincy ...; St. Louis ...; Cairo ...; Memphis ...; New Orleans in 60 hours from Chicago. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 6:30 P. M. Through tickets to all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn: ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 1st, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows: 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:30 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Passenger train arrives at Chicago at 1:50 P. M. and ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at ... A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: ... 6:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at ... P. M. ... 5:30 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road ... 6:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line ... 8:00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit ... All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points in Canada. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at ... A. M., Fort Wayne Accommodation. ... A. M., except Sundays, and at ... P. M., except Saturdays. FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCIN'TI, WHEELING, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. ... Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pas. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave ... 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. for Dunleith, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dubuque, Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. ... Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Ex. ... and Mail leaves at 9.00 A. M., and arrives at 6.30 P. M. ... Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted; arrive at 6.15 A. M. Mondays excepted. Joliet Accommodation 4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at ... A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at ... P. M. (Sundays excepted) ... Night Express leaves at ... P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at ... A. M. ... C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. Three Through Passenger Trains ... between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, ... connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore ... Through Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines, ... ASK FOR TICKETS BY PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE. ... DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. ... The Greatest Facilities offered for the Transit of Cattle and Freight ...

1861.—BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY. ...

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

THE CITY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—John Summerfield, Esq., has been re-appointed a Notary Public in and for the city of Chicago, by Gov. Yates. His office is at No. 48 Clark street.

FLAG-RAISING.—The teachers and scholars of Orchard and Willow streets, will raise the Stars and Stripes at half past three o'clock Friday, and invite their friends to be present.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.—Charles Weston, Esq., of this city, formerly of Maine, has been appointed Acting Lieutenant in the Navy, and leaves to-night for Washington.

ATTENTION PENNSYLVANIANS.—An adjourned meeting of the natives of the "Old Keystone" resident in Chicago, will be held on Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock in the Tremont House. Apply at the office.

INFATUATION.—At Myrick's Lake Shore cattle yards, may be seen a heifer, weighing 3,300 pounds, at present undergoing the process of fattening for the fourth of July dinner of Congress. She certainly seems to have got a fair start.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fair, mild and springlike. Everything flourished but Stumptail, which gets more and more wilted. "So fades the lovely." Gardening operations will commence shortly, but little having been done as yet.

CRICKET.—The opening match of the season is to be played on the Prairie Cricket ground on Madison street to-day—the birthday of Queen Victoria, which has always been kept as a holiday by the cricketers of Chicago. The match is between the married and single. Crickets will be pitched at ten o'clock.

FLORAL MISSION FROM THE QUEEN CITY.—George Say is in town, and at the basement, under D. B. Cooke's Bookstore, 111 Lake street with a superb variety of choice plants and flowers from the celebrated Nurseries of Wm. Heaver of Cincinnati, Ohio. There the ladies will be sure to find rich and rare floral attractions.

CHOICE LITERATURE.—Lovers of select reading should not fail to have the *Atlantic Monthly*. The June number is one of unusual excellence and interest. It is for sale at McNally & Co.'s, where you can also find anything in the way of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, Stationery (plain and patriotic), Union Badges, Stars, Pins, &c., in abundance.

A NEW RETREAT.—A little party of gentlemen, invited guests, sat down to an elegant dinner yesterday, given in honor of the opening of Edward Whipple & Co's new Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloons at No. 77 South Clark street. "Edward" will be remembered by all patrons of "Anderson's" in years past, and his reputation is a guarantee that his establishment will be thoroughly appointed, and well maintained.

CHICAGO MADE ORDNANCE.—The operatives at the Illinois Central Railroad machine shops have just turned out a highly creditable fieldpiece of wrought iron, forged from scraps by the company's steam hammer. It weighs 550 pounds, with three inch calibre, 39 inches depth of bore, 4 feet over all, and throws a ball weighing four pounds. The cannon was tested on the lake shore, the balls striking the water at a distance of between one and a half and two miles.

THE ARMY NUMBER.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for June contains additional chapters of "Agnes of Sorrento," "Napoleon the Third," "The March of the New York Seventh to Washington," by Fitz James O'Brien; "The Pickens' and Stealens' Rebellion," by James Russell Lowell; and an article on "Things Slowly Learnt," by the famed "Country Parson." You can get it at the Tremont House News Room, which, by the way, has been thoroughly refitted. It always was well furnished.

MEETING OF GERMAN CITIZENS.—There was quite a numerous gathering of our German citizens at the Military Hall in Lloyd's Block last evening, to take action on the currency. At times the debate grew quite excited. A proposition was made to make up a common fund to protect the rights of depositors, by legal processes to recover the par value of deposits. Nothing definite was arrived at, nor can there be in any such manner as a public meeting, either to to sustain or to destroy the currency. It is taking its own course in what is evidently its "appointed time," and the only proper and feasible method is a fair and quiet adjustment of losses, and then a turning over of a new leaf.

THE CITY POLICE.—Within the past two or three days there have been several changes made in the city police, of a character that indicates happily the determination of the Police Commissioners, and acting Superintendent Rehm, to hold their patrolmen up to a high standard of faithfulness to duty, and deportment as officers and men. This is right and the effect will be excellent. This gives us an opportunity to say that the city and the Police Commissioners are to be congratulated on the character and general conduct hitherto of the men who wear their stars, and will wear those long delayed uniforms. These recent instances of discipline must not be understood as being otherwise than a quiet and efficient treatment of individual cases where on points trivial but important, discipline and example was called for.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT, &c."—On Wednesday evening Charles Brown and Samuel Anderson, steamboat hands hailing from St. Louis, were arrested by the police, charged with stealing two pairs of gaiters and a pair of French shoes from the store of Sealah Reeve, No. 138 Lake street, a pair of Congress gaiters from S. S. Buffum, No. 73 Randolph street, and a pair of pants from Benjamin F. Whitman, No. 133 Lake street. A third party, one of the gang, named William Palmer, turned State's evidence, and upon the examination before Justice Akin in yesterday's Police Court, testified that he went to the stores in question with Brown and Anderson, and stole the goods, and that they subsequently pawned them and divided the cash equally.

So Palmer flattered himself that he had lubricated his way out of the scrape, but the pair against whom he had sworn, turned the tables on him by asserting that he had stolen an overcoat from a lawyer's office, and that a pocket handkerchief, and pair of kid gloves which were in the pocket of the coat, were now in his possession. The officers accordingly searched him and brought to light a handkerchief marked "John Keves." A lawyer of that name had made complaint previously that he had lost an overcoat, Brown and Anderson had a sure thing on Palmer, and the city has a sure thing on all of them in the shape of $500 bail in each case.

Look out for them.

Let nobody leap from the pan in which Stumptail is frying into the fire of bogus currency none the better because of Oriental origin. In the present state of our currency matters there will inevitably be an influx of bills of all denominations, very many of them not worth the paper on which they are printed. Several of these bogus or broken Eastern bills we have already had shown to us. Everybody must be on their guard.

Again, let holders of our Illinois currency, study well the value of their bills, and thus save being swindled. This can be known by the printed lists, which will be sure to be below, rather than above the actual value. It is [illegible] that necessary loss must accrue to many [illegible] to bear it, but let caution be exercised by all bill holders.

A New Chicago Regiment.

We learn, with much satisfaction, that a proposition is likely to be carried out by several gentlemen, headed by Solomon Sturges, Esq., to bring together the several Zouave Companies of this city, the Highland Guards, and one or two others, to form with the Sturges Rifles a complete Chicago Regiment, to be forthwith completely equipped and tendered to the President for the war. The Sturges Rifles have already been accepted as our readers know, and now await being mustered into service. If the above plan is carried the Chicago Regiment will be something to be proud of, and will do good service. Mr. Sturges and others are now at Springfield, laying the matter before the State Executive.

This, indeed, seems the only method to secure justice and common fairness for our Chicago troops, to go directly to the fountain head of power at Washington. They were first in the field, and, while undergoing peril and discomfort in holding ground at Big Muddy and Cairo, their being thus accepted gave opportunity for the Springfield junta, by wire-pulling to the town meeting and [illegible]. [illegible] boys only desire [illegible]

THE STUMP-TAIL WAR.

Bagge Shotte—His Experiences.

Bagge Shotte was in the city yesterday, a heavy fellow and warm, with a Midas touch in the way of speculation. We saw him arrive, and knew his errand. He had come to buy produce. That is his business and his life, and Bagge Shotte is always welcome in money circles. Known on 'Change as B. Shotte. Good for any amount he may set his signature to is B. S. Always glad to see him in this market.

We knew he had come to buy, and we watched him. We wondered if he had heard of Stump-tail, its illness and decease. We saw just how it would affect Bagge Shotte, and the B. Shotte mode of operations. Always brought good money, he did, for he came from a region where a wild cat would create larger sensation than a wild Indian, or the veritable bison.

Said we, as we thought of Bagge Shotte's plump roll of bills, "What will He do with it." Time was when his first movement in the produce line in Chicago was to buy wild-cat. How he used to chuckle, old B. Shotte, as he sold his exchange and Eastern funds for a plump margin, and filled up his pockets with Currency in readiness to meet the farmers and middlemen. Good enough for them was the Bank of Owl Creek, and the Cut and Thrust of Crabbe Hollow, and the Bullipheant Plank Road Company. "Good as wheat," because good for wheat, and flour and potatoes. How old Shotte delighted in the from seven to twenty per cent. profit on his money, traded off for such specimens of bank note engraving as he used to tell us was "good enough to pay out in Chicago."

But we always noticed that Shotte used to used to salt down a little pile of his own money for a contingent fund, and then part with all his Currency here. He never thought of taking a dollar of it away with him; never took it with him further than the railroad office where he bought his ticket home. We had known him do this many a time, and knowing he had bought thousands of dollars here, neither he nor we had expected to see any of it in the hands of our own farmers and merchants. Old B. Shotte always chuckled when he paid them in—"Currency." Said we once indignantly to him, "You deserve to be ——."

"Be what?" said he.

"B. Shotte," said we, not caring for an open rupture, for he subscribed regularly for the TRIBUNE, which every one knows binds an editor in trammels of the most serious and weighty character.

This time we felt an unusual interest in Bagge Shotte's arrival, Stumptail being in a bad way. It turned out exactly as we imagined. He found no difficulty in getting offers for his eastern funds and exchange, and really the figure was so tempting that he sold a few hundreds and got—Currency. The man who drew the elephant in a raffle was a jubilant, aye, an ecstatic individual compared to B. Shotte a little later when he tried to buy produce with Stumptail. It couldn't be done by other than the painful process of looking over his Currency and figuring up its value on the slate. Of course he soon tired of that.

We saw him a little later and asked him how he came on. He opened to us his grievances. We were forced to tell him we were glad of it, though we did it at personal risk. We informed him that the game was played out. That Stumptail was dead. That when Nature into a harvest not long since slipped in a quantity of "Stumptail" the farmers and holders came up honestly to the scratch, called things by their right names and sold Stumptail wheat on 'Change as Stumptail.

The producers and the people asked and were getting just this same thing now, and would sell Bagge Shotte and everybody else good cereals for good funds. Use what money you bring us dear old Bagge Shotte, it has come to pass that nothing less will do in this market. We have cut our teeth, and those who have not will receive their incisors in a week or two. We can "from this out" afford good currency and are going to have it. Do you see this? And with that we showed him the yesterday's action of the Board of Trade,

WHEREAS, The recent events in the monied affairs of Chicago have culminated in a return to a standard of gold and silver, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Trade of Chicago, all sales of property and daily quotations thereof, should hereafter be made in funds equal to specie.

"Aha" said Bagge Shotte, for he saw the game was up, "you are coming down to the *hard pan.*" And so indeed we are.

Bagge Shotte sold his little venture in Currency for its actual value, and with the rest of his funds bought grain and flour and pork. The Commission dealers scarcely believed their eyes when they received a plump roll of bills good for their face either in gold or exchange. The country merchant got some of the Bagge Shotte funds and was not less happy, and in time it came to the wholesale merchant who delightedly found himself receiving in pay for his goods something that only needed a moderate sum for transportation added, to meet his own New York indebtedness. All this advantage gained from Bagge Shotte's loss, all this the result of Stumptail's death. Who will regret either the loss or the death.—*Requiescat Wildcat.*

Mirage on the Lake.

This beautiful and not unusual phenomenon in the lake region, at certain states of the atmosphere, never in our remembrance came out more wondrously beautiful and marvellous than on yesterday. The day was still, bright and clear. The lake lay with scarcely a ripple, and above and beyond it loomed the long sweep of yellow sand hills and heavy forest and undergrowth that characterize the curve of shore from near Michigan City northeasterly towards St. Joseph. The distance from Chicago to Michigan City is thirty-eight miles, to New Buffalo forty-five, and yet the shore at both these points, and intervening, rose high and sharply defined as if not ten miles away. The forms of the taller trees were distinctly made out, little patches of dark shrubbery were strongly relieved against the golden yellow slopes. The effect was magical and fairy-like, and even more so where due east of the city a fore and aft schooner with every sail set to catch the light breeze, was apparently sailing in the sky, though actually, from her distance, miles away and hull down beyond the horizon.

This beautiful spectacle was enjoyed by multitudes who watched it for hours, until the airy shores faded out, the airy schooner betook herself to a hum-drum lumber voyage, and the lake became again what it is in the view, practically, of the larger share of our citizens a respectable adjunct to the prosperity of our city, useful for navigation, convenient for laundry purposes, good for drinking if one cannot get beer, but altogether devoid of beauty or interest. They do not so deem it who watch its ever changeful moods, of which that of yesterday was one. How few are they who appreciate our noble lake, the while they take long tours to grow ecstatic over water side views not to be compared with those along the lake front and shores adjacent to Chicago.

Spring Poetry.

When early greens and lettuce first come to market, amid the budding and bursting of tender and green things, the small poets are sure to suffer throes of a severe character. A vast amount of poor poetry generally of the callow melancholic order is written in the months of May and June, which disposed of the patient gets relief lasting for weeks or months, according to the severity of the attack. Autumn is responsible for much poor rhyming, which is chiefly of the desponding die away stamp, and Summer is not altogether guiltless of such effects, but for a grand thawing out of sentimentality and its thin trickling into poor verse, the months named surpass all the rest of the calendar.

The most painful feature in these cases is when the fatal determination to print accompanies the malady of these victims. In many instances we are inclined to think a perfect cure might be gained to the individual sufferer by printing the effusion, thus submitted, but then consider the fearful expense to general humanity. Here is a verse, "*E pluribus unum*," one of many, say a dozen, the result of one of these attacks of vernal poesy in a young man, probably a sufferer unsuspected by his friends. We print it, thinking to inspire him with heartfelt gratitude, that we have omitted the other eleven stanzas.

> "All Nature's King (the Sun) is beaming
> From that clear and endless sky;
> The birds melodious throats are ringing,
> Which thrills my breast and draws a sigh."

Were we to comment on this Spring (possibly elliptic) lyric, we should hazard the opinion that the patient, by a fortunate parenthesis in the first line, saves himself, in these war times, from the dangerous suspicion that he meant to panegyrize King Jeff, of New Dahomey. We don't wonder, after six weeks rain, the young man grows jubilant because the sun beams "from the sky," since the opinion had begun to gain ground here that Sol had quit that style of beaming altogether, perhaps, "seceded." In such attacks as this, some gentle alterative medicine will be found of benefit, or mild root beer might be made the patient's steady drink for a few weeks. Most of these difficulties proceed from bilious derangement.

FARM HARVESTER.—The best stock and the lowest prices, at [illegible], No. 70 Lake street.

A BRUTE OF A FELLOW.—John Becker, a brute of a fellow, was fined $25 and held to bail in $200 to keep the peace. He was charged with abusing his wife Louisa, a tidy little woman, who fled from her house to avoid his brutalities, among the gentlest features of which were his breaking the looking-glass with a billet of wood, and demolishing a bureau and chairs with an axe. He next seized a huge carving-knife, and threatened to kill her. The child, an infant of four months, also came in for its share of abuse, and was brutally kicked out of its mother's arms.

AT PAR.—As the public are downcast and sick at the unsettled state of finance, therefore as a warning in our line, we wish to remind them that they will be equally displeased when they find a "discount" in quality of their Ice when warm weather "advance."

WADHAMS, WILLARD & Co. are the only ICE DEALERS in the city who do not secure a part of their "stock" from Chicago River. So, there is not the least danger of their "circulation" being "discredited" in case of a "run." Any orders upon them at No. 4 Masonic Temple will meet with prompt attention.

☞ The *Atlantic* for June, filled with articles appropriate to the present war season, has been received by Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—Messrs. J. B. Idesen & Co., the rubber dealers, have just received from New York large invoices of Rubber Camp Blankets, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, &c., the new styles of which have elicited the warmest approbation of our Eastern military officers. They furnish these in any quantities, and at the lowest prices. They are also in receipt of the latest styles of Union Badges, Flags, &c.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE, May 23, 1861.

A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company continue to sell twenty-eight tickets for one dollar, specie or good currency; and for Illinois and Wisconsin currency twenty tickets for one dollar.

D. A. GAGE, Sup't.

MILITARY ATTENTION.—The Messrs. I. & A. Herzog are manufacturing the new style "Havelock Cap," just *adopted in Washington* for the regular army cap. It is something *entirely new*, and is universally admired by all military men. It can be seen at their extensive Hat and Cap manufactory, No. 152 Lake street, next door to Marine Bank. Mr. Spears is still at his post and is exhibiting some of the finest Hats of the season. Are daily in receipt of the very latest New York and European Fashions. Call and examine their large and extensive stock before making your purchases. 152 Lake street. May 23-3t

☞ Kentucky money wanted. Exchange on New York for sale.

KEDZIE, ALEXANDER, & Co., Bankers.

may 23-3t 59 Clark st., Sherman House.

☞ A large and fine assortment of Hair Brushes and Dressing Combs, Toilet Articles of every kind, will be seen at Sargent's, corner of Randolph and State streets, Drug Store.

☞ Those persons desirous of buying Cabinet Furniture, would do well to look in at 169 Randolph street, where they will find in great variety the latest styles, the richest setts most desirable patterns in Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture to be found in the West, made of the best material and finished to please the tastes of all the stock; is entirely new, and selling at very low prices for cash only. may9-2w.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mh-ly

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 79 State street, Chicago, Ill. mh26,3m

Chicago Military Fire Brigade.

There will be a special meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall on Dearborn street, opposite the McCardel House. Every member who has signed the roll is requested to be present, as there will be business transacted of the utmost importance to the Brigade.

F. A. BRAGG, Secretary.

Attention, National Blues!

The National Blues will drill to-night (Friday) in their armory in Lind's Block—drill commencing at eight o'clock. Important business meeting after drill. HENRY TURNER, Com't.

☞ There will be a business meeting of the officers of the Zouave Regiment this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Cadets' Assembly Rooms. By order of the Major.

DIED.

At Chesterfield, Mass., on May 10th, 1861, Dr. THOMAS MOORE, aged 62 years.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
SHETLAND WOOL,
A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES,
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street 41

47 VAN SCHAACK'S 47
HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.
Nearly Every Article Required for HOUSE KEEPING May be found at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET 47
Japanned, Plain and Planished TIN-WARE, Wood-Ware, Baskets, BRUSHES, DOOR MATS, BATHING APPARATUS, Bird Cages, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

PURE TABLE OIL.—
SUB-LIMED BUTTI OIL.
ALEX. EYQUEM'S BORDEAUX OIL,
The best brands imported.
Choice Cooking Articles.
DOUBLE SUPERFINE MUSTARD,
From Taylor & Bro's., London.
Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root, French Chocolate, Cocoa, Broma,
GALATINE, ISINGLASS, OAT MEAL.
J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
TOILET SOAPS.
LOW & SON'S BROWN WINDSOR.
LOW & SON'S WHITE WINDSOR.
LOW & SON'S GLYCERINE, 3 Sizes.
LOW & SON'S HONEY, 3 Sizes.
LOW & SON'S OLINE AIL, NEW.
Rimel's Glycerine, 3 sizes.
Cleaver's Glycerine, 3 sizes.
Cleaver's Honey, Sizes.
Cleaver's Musk Windsor.
Beckett's Hygenique Assorted Soaps.
Lubin's Assorted Soaps.
Petroline Soap—A NEW DISINFECTANT.
The above Celebrated Soaps are warranted genuine and furnished in any quantity.
SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, No. 84 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS.
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.
Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N.Y.

41 LASALLE STREET. 41
COTTON HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT, Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 170 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, and see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. [illegible]

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS, 183 South Water street.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,
CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C.,
Wholesale and Retail, at 136 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
[illegible]

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1861.

Business is still very much depressed, owing of course to the unsettled state of the currency. Matters however are rapidly assuming a more satisfactory shape, and by this time next week, they will be moving along, if not so rapidly as heretofore, at least safely and surely, and people if they do not get so much nominally for their goods and produce, what they do get will be good for the coin. It is currently reported to-day that by Monday, supplies of coin, State Bank of Indiana, and other "good things" will reach this city. Marine Bank bills are being prepared as fast as possible. The coin will be specially welcome, for it has been a decidedly scarce article for many months past.

The Board of Trade to-day passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The recent events in the moneyed affairs of Chicago have culminated in a return to a standard of gold and silver; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Trade of Chicago, all sales of property and daily quotations thereof should hereafter be made in funds equal to specie.

Good. With a coin basis and unobstructed river and canal navigation, we rather think Toledo will find it difficult to compete with Chicago for the Illinois river trade.

N. Y. Exchange was sold to-day outside freely at 1 per cent. discount for coin, and we heard that 2 per cent. was paid and perhaps higher figures were reached. The immediate scarcity of coin and specie currency is the cause of this. It will doubtless range at ½@¾ per cent. premium at the banks as soon as a supply of specie funds can be obtained.

As to Illinois currency, almost everbody is glad that the agony is over. The people, like one long dreading some fearful surgical operation, feel relieved that they now know the worst and can provide for it. They know there is energy enough in our commercial system to rally, and that health and vigor will ere long give place to the nervous debility through which we have passed. Already the healthy symptoms begin to appear and in a few weeks or months at most, everybody will be surprised that he ever could have been deluded into the belief that "stump-tail" Illinois currency was money.

The propriety of the Bank Commissioners making a call immediately upon the banks to make up their securities is elsewhere discussed. Let the call be made, the sooner the better.

BANKERS VS. DEPOSITORS.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: In your financial article this morning, you propose a plan of settlement between Bankers and their Depositors. You propose as one plan, that an agreement shall be made between the two, by which the depositor shall receive "a fair average of the long list." Now I would object to the justice and fairness of this. At the time an agreement was made to receive and pay out a certain currency, one-half of this was in the short list. Then on what principle of fairness must a depositor receive "a fair average of the long list"? Again, the agreement has been broken both in letter and spirit. The bankers agreed to furnish exchange at 10 per cent, and they failed to do so. They also agreed to receive it (the currency) on deposit, and pay it out. Have they not this livelong week been making the attempt to pay it out on check, but refusing to receive it except on *special* deposit. Besides, in the name of common sense and the public good, are we to inaugurate a precedent by which a banker can introduce currency which when it goes down he can return to his depositors. This would open the door for the introduction of a business the sole object of which would be giving credit to a currency in order to discredit it, and having succeeded in this last, give credit to some other thing of paper and with this last get in the other, receiving two for one. Besides if Bankers can liquidate their engagements in a depreciated currency; so can every other man. A Bank owes me $1,000 on its certificate. Now am I obliged to receive "long list"? If it be granted that I am obliged, then the man to whom I am indebted $1,000 must receive it from me. But as not one in a thousand of my creditors would receive it from me, it is no longer currency.

Besides, the question is well settled. An acknowledgment of money received which was current at the time of receiving, will hold good if the money should be proved worthless in two hours. If it were not so, business relations could not be sustained, and all would be in chaos. In relation to agreements between bankers and depositors, it stands thus: Depositors say that the bankers have broke through it, by refusing to sell exchange. Bankers say the merchants have broke through it. It is acknowledgedly broken, and the charge is on the banks. A depositor has an entry to his credit of currency (under the agreement); he withdraws and finds he gets only the meanest kind of the funds which he deposited. Now the banks are in the net. They acknowledge currency, but return the screenings of the currency. There is only one course. If the banks cannot pay current money let them go into liquidation. DEPOSITOR.

The remarks in our last issue to which reference is made in the above letter were intended to illustrate the principles on which settlements should be made between bankers and depositors rather than apply them to any particular case. The first thing to be done is to find what is exactly right, and then each one should have the manliness to do it promptly and cheerfully. In some cases it may be right for the bank to stand the entire loss, in others it should be divided equally or otherwise, and in some the depositors should stand it all. One thing is certain; if depositors can force the banks to pay specie or specie funds for deposits made in "stump-tail;" they must go to the wall. After a three years law-suit, that is all depositors can get, for in this case the old adage applies, "you can get no more off a cat than her skin." Whether such a course would be profitable, it requires but little sagacity to determine. In brief we again urge, that depositor and banker mutually endeavor to find out in an honorable spirit what is exactly right in their particular case, and then do it cheerfully and at once. If possible let law-suits be avoided.

Messrs. E. K. Willard & Co. will give over New York exchange at par, in sums of one hundred dollars, for gold, silver, Eastern, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Canada, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Jersey currency for this day.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Traffic statement for the week ending May 11th, 1861:

Passenger	$19,516.58
Freight and Live Stock	39,632.98
Parcels, Mails, &c	2,833.59
	$61,983.15
Same week last year	45,609.67½
Increase	$16,373.67½

A Currency Question.

AURORA, ILL., May 23, 1861.

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

Will some one of the friends of the "Rail Road List" inform us where we can get our graded "stump tail" converted into par currency, gold or exchange, and at what rates; for instance if I take $100 of the Brooklyn or Wheat Grower's Bank at 80 cents, where can I get 79 exchange for it. An answer would relieve money here, as nothing but "stump tail" graded by "Railroad List" is received by us, and it is being suspicioned that it is a clever scheme to grade the short list down and stump-tail up, so as to enable the holders of stump-tail to exchange for good money at a small loss.

An Interested SUBSCRIBER.

Specie in New York.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following:

According to the Bank Statement, the specie line shows a gain of over $700,000, but is in fact much larger—the actual amount in bank to-day exceeding $30,000,000. Of the banks, two, the American and Commerce, hold together in round numbers $7,000,000. Fourteen banks hold over a million each. The average coin to net deposits is about 43 per cent. In one case, the Seventh Ward, the specie reserve is nearly 75 per cent. of the net deposits, besides which the bank holds large amounts of Government securities.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1861.

The following are the receipts for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
By Canal	....	600	47420	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	870	17802	2704	2582	....	120
C. & R. I. R. R.	800	5800	9800	....	....	400
I. C. R. R.	795	9800	7700	....	....	350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	634	13183	588	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1009	15894	1500	1800	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R.	100	....	7000	....	....	....
Total	3574	49630	90605	4970	....	470

	Hogs, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-wines, brls.	Cattle, No.	Pot's, bu	Lead, lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	2540	....	14	677	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	74	....	100	....
I. C. R. R.	300	4660	16	....	800	44500
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	6747	....	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	60	....	15	117	....
C. A. & St. L.	....	3083	50	16	30	....
Total	300	17105	140	45	1294	44500

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, MAY 23.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	651,000	Wheat, bu	66,096
Shingles, No	19,000	Corn, bu	15,000
Salt, brls	1,000	Barley, bu	10,000
Coal, tons	500	Flour, brls	1,800
Highwines, brls	100	Highwines, brls	332
Fish, brls	95	Pork, brls	100
Apples, brls	25	Butter, pkgs	15
Flour, brls	18		
Flour, bags	18		
Fruits, pkgs	15		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, MAY 22.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Corn, bu	37,420	Lumber, ft	132,011
Wheat, bu	600	Shingles	28,000
		Lath	1,350
		Salt, brls	100

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but the lack of funds with which to operate rendered the markets exceedingly quiet. Every day for the past two weeks has been bringing us nearer the the "hard pan," and it looked to-day as if we had now reached that desirable point. The action of some of the banks in throwing out eleven of the "Union List" increased the general distrust regarding Illinois currency, whether of the "long" or the "stump" tail kind, and commission men sternly refused to sell for anything but gold or eastern exchange, except in cases where they could meet payments of drafts with it. As the sales reported in another column show, these were light. Some transactions were effected with the railroad scale of values—but they were generally of a retail character.

In another column will be found a resolution, which was offered on 'Change, and unanimously adopted, by which it will be seen that all transactions hereafter made will be on a specie basis.

The transactions of all kinds of produce were so light that we can hardly report a market. Flour was sold at $4.45@4.50 for gold and $4.20@4.25 for eastern exchange. Wheat was sold as follows: For N. Y. sight drafts, No. 2 Spring at 80c; for checks on the Merchants Loan and Trust, No. 1 at 90 and No. 2 at 80c; for Union currency, No. 1 at 94c; for gold, N. W. Club at 80c; and for check on Burch, N. W. Club, at 90c. Mixed Corn in store was sold at 48c for "stump tail," 29c for a check on the Merchants Loan and Trust, and 26c for the Railroad list.

There was nothing done in coarse grains, Highwines, Seeds or Provisions.

Freights were dull and heavy. A propeller was engaged at 6½c for wheat from Kenosha to Buffalo and 10c for corn to Oswego by rail.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Flour $5.00; corn [illegible]; pork [illegible]; whisky 14½@15c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements were: To Oswego: Schr S J Holley, corn at 10c. To Buffalo: Prop City of Madison, wheat, to load at Kenosha, at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,574 brls; shipped none. Market quiet. Sales, 300 brls "Smith Mills" on p. t.; 300 brls Janesville "Atlantic" on p. t.—payable in gold; 200 brls "Oshawa" at $4.50 in Philadelphia sight drafts; 150 brls "Buffalo" at $4.20 in N. Y. sight exchange; 50 brls "South Rock Creek" at $4.50 in gold; 80 brls choice spring extra at $4.40 in gold.

WHEAT—Received, 49,630 bu; shipped, 122,630 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—4,000 bu N. W. Club at 90c in store—check on Mer. Loan & Trust; 700 bu do at 80c—in gold; 1,200 bu No. 1 Spring at 94c—Union currency; 1,600 bu do at 90c—check on Loan & Trust; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 80c—N. Y. exchange; 700 bu do at 91½—Union currency; 4,400 bu do at 86c—check on Trust & Loan; 300 bags Club on track at 85c in gold.

CORN—Received, 90,605 bu; shipped, 30,600 bu. Market dull and heavy. Sales, 4,000 bu Mixed at 29c in store—check on Trust and Loan; 7,000 bu do at 48c—"stumptail"; 1,900 bu Mixed at 26c—Railroad currency; 2,500 bu Rejected at 28c—Railroad currency.

OATS—Received, 4,970 bu. No transactions.

RYE—Received, none. No transactions.

BARLEY—Received, 470 bu. No transactions.

HIGHWINES—50 brls at 13½c—N. Y. exchange.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 9c; Dry Salted, 7@8c; Calf Skins, 8@9c; Green Salted Hides, 4@4½c; Green, 3@3½c—payable in gold.

POTATOES—Neshannocks in fair demand at 20@25c—par funds.

EGGS—Selling at 5½@6c ᵽ doz—par funds.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.50@2.75 ᵽ doz; Turkeys, 10@11c ᵽ lb—par funds.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing and market nominal.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET—May 21.—Flour, steady and unchanged. Grain—Wheat firm; sales 4,000 bu. red, $1.37; white, $1.40@1.50. Corn, firm at 60@62c. Wheat, dull, 10@11c.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—The general markets remain languid and dull, without however any particular change to note in quotations. Flour in fair local request, while prices, although steady, remain unchanged. The demand continues to be confined to the best brands, and low grades are dull and neglected. Sales were: 100 brls winter wheat, family, at $5.87; 40 do do at $5.85@5.90; 48 do do at $5.85; 30 do do at $5.20 for extra, $5.85 for family, and $6.25 for fancy; 75 do do at $5.65 for spring wheat family and $4.85.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Received, 1474 bbls flour, 56,502 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

We note a good inquiry for flour, but no improvement in the market. A few hundred barrels were sold before 'Change at $4.65@4.68 for choice country extra on board. Fair to good brands may be quoted at $4.50@4.75.

Freights declined in view of the large arrivals expected before the close of the week, and the engagement of a vessel, to arrive from Chicago, was reported at 10½c for wheat to Oswego.

On 'Change, the wheat market took an active start at an improvement of ½c, and before the close a further advance of ½c took place. Sales in all foot up nearly 40,000 bu at 89@90c for No 2 in store, 92½@93c for No 1 in store, and 94@95c for club delivered, the market closing steady at the outside figures for standard grades. No further transactions in flour were reported. Rye advanced to under an active demand to make up a round lot for shipment, and a couple of thousand bushels sold at 45c delivered. Corn was dull at 34c. Oats and barley nominal.

The decline in grain freights was fully established. The schooner Shook was chartered on 'Change at 6½c to Buffalo, and shippers did not care to engage vessels to arrive at that rate.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—May 21.—Freights to Liverpool: 37,000 bu wheat at 7½@8d in bulk and bags; 20,000 do at 7d in bulk; 500 green hides at 25s; 1,000 brls flour at 2s; 200 hhds tobacco at 25s; and, per steamer Great Eastern, 250 bales hops at ¼d. To London; 50 hhds tallow at 30s, and 17,000 bu wheat at 9@9½d in bags. To Hamburg: 200 hhds and 100 tcs molasses at 3@3½c; 50 casks palm oil at 30s. In Charters we hear of an Italian brig with wheat to Cork and a market at 13d. The bark Resolution, with a full cargo of wheat to Gloucester, at 13d in bulk. The Bremen ship Athen to London, with a full cargo of sugars and melado, at 30s; and a vessel of 350 tons to the south side of Cuba and back with sugars at 35c.

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

[From Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BULL'S HEAD, May 20.—The market opened this morning with about 3,700 head of bullocks in the sale pens at Forty-fourth street, and it soon became evident that a feeling prevailed among buyers and sellers that the market was overstocked, and that prices must recede from the rates of this day week, and this has accordingly been the case, sellers say to the extent of half a cent a pound on the net weight of bullocks. The buyers, however, do not concur in this opinion, though most of them acknowledge that they bought their stock lower than last week. Our opinion is, that while the prices paid are really the same rates per pound, that is generally 8@8¾ cents a pound for the meat, sinking offal, and 9 cents for the choicest quality, the butchers have either got better estimates of weight, or better quality of cattle at the rates of last week, so that the market is not as good to-day as it was this day week for the drover. The prospect of the second day is no better, and that, it may be remembered, was most decidedly dull last week.

The quality of the stock this week is excellent, though not quite so heavy on the average as last week, and although the sales to-day appear to average as much per pound net, it does not give the drover as much per pound on the live weight. We do not find any one with stock poor enough to quote below eight cents, and although there are a good many prime fat steers, none are quoted over nine cents a pound net. The total number reported at Forty-fourth street last week was 3,653, and 327 were taken by contractors for Washington, leaving 3,326 for the supply of the market, and as none will be drawn out of the supply here to-day, and as a few more are expected in the morning, we shall have about 400 head more than last week, or just that number more than the city butchers actually require, and we shall be surprised if the tails of droves do not drag low before to-morrow night, as the prices of side beef from the hooks are not as good, and mutton and veal are three cents a pound lower, which will in some measure affect the price of beef. The weather to-day has been very favorable for business—partially clear and cool; very cool for the time of year. The proportion of cattle sold to-day will not be as large as it was last Tuesday, the market at no time being as lively, and part of the day extremely dull. Several butchers retired before completing their purchases, expecting to be able to make better ones to-morrow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—ASHES—Market continues steady. Sales 100 brls at $5.37½ for pots; $5.62½ for pearls.

FLOUR—Heavy and common grades rule strictly in favor of buyer with only moderate demand for export and home trade. Sales 9000 brls at $5.00@5.05 for super state; $5.10@5.25 for extra state; $5.65@5.70 for super western; $5.10@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.55@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@7.25 for trade brands do. Market closed heavy and no buyers at the outside price. Canada flour a little lower on common grades. Sales 300 brls at $5.15@7.00 for inferior to choice extra. Rye flour selling in small parcels at $3.10@4. Corn meal no change. Sales 220 brls Brandywine at $3.20.

WHISKY—Rules quiet with sales of 350 brls at 16½c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower on common grades; sales 39,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.05@1.10; 6,000 Racine spring at $1.15; 18,000 bu northwestern club at $1.10@1.17; 12,000 bu inferior Milwaukee club at $1.05@1.15; 42,000 bu prime to choice do at $1.18@1.20; 16,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.10@1.21; 18,500 bu Canada club at $1.10@1.28; 13,000 bu very choice amber spring at $1.24@1.28; 17,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.32; 10,500 white Canadian at 1.32@1.38; 33,000 white Kentucky 180; 5,000 white western at $1.40@1.45, and 3,300 bu white Michigan at $1.50@1.65; Rye continues quiet and steady at 68. Barley dull and heavy at 55@62 as in quality. Corn heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 97,000 bu at 35@38c old mixed western; 45@47c for new do; 36@43c for unsound do; 51c for new round yellow. Oats in fair request at 30@32½c for western and Canadian, and 33@34c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, but prices without material change. Sales 270 bbls at $17@17.25 for mess; $13 for prime. Beef dull. Trifling sales at $4@4.50 for prime; $5.87@6.25 for mess; $10@11 for re-packed mess; $11.25@12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams quiet at $12@15. Cut meats dull. Sales 70 packages at $5½@5¾ for shoulders, and $5¾@7½ for for hams. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sales 20,000 lbs dry salted bellies at $7¾, and 50 hhds smoked sides on private terms. Lard dull and drooping. Sales 200 bbls at 10@10¼. Butter selling at 9@15c for Ohio, and 10@16c for state. Cheese steady at 3@8c as in quality.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw without change in price and little better request. Sales 1,193 hhds Cuba at 4¼@4⅞c, including 757 hhds do at 3½c cash in hand; 100 hhds Porto Rico at 5¼c; 64 hhds Melado at 2⅞c, add 25 boxes Havana at 6¼c. Molasses continues dull. Sales 60 hhds Cuba Muscavado at 18, and 260 hhds clayed Cuba in bond on private terms; and by auction 40 hhds Porto Rico at 14@20c.

BUFFALO, May 22.—FLOUR—Fair demand and steady. Sales 1000 brls at $4.87½@5.25 for fair to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5.12½@5.37½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5.62½@6.25 double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand and market steady. Sales 40,000 bu at 98@99 for Milwaukee club; $1.25@1.26 for ordinary to choice white winter. Corn dull at 33@35c. Oats and other grains dull. No sales.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales 460 brls at 14c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 12½c on corn, 13½c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 70,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 59,000 bu wheat, 38,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, May 22—FLOUR—Steady but only a small business doing; $5.25 for fancy Oswego brands.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but unchanged. Sales 9,000 bu winter red western at $1.17. Corn quiet and market drooping.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged; flour 28c, wheat 9c, corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—25,000 bu wheat, 13,500 bu corn, 3,000 bu barley, 1,400 bu rye, 1,200 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,900 brls flour, 61,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........May 23.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 18 brls and 10 bags flour, 1 brl beans, 40 bedsteads, 163 bdls wagon stuff, 47½ doz tubs, 146 doz pails, 166 boxes clothes pins, 309 bdls chair stuff, 24 pkgs sundries.

Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 300 brls sugar, 270 kegs sodas, 140 brls molasses, 60 bags coffee, 30 brls rice, 100 brls liquor, 60 pkgs iron, 160 pkgs hardware, 10 hhds molasses, 1 mast.

Prop Sun, Jones, Port Sarnia, 228 pkgs mdse.

Prop City of Madison, McGowan, Buffalo, 60 brls coal tar.

Prop Britton, Adams, St Joseph, 80 m lumber, 17 boxes fish, 26 brls apples.

Prop Queen of the Lake, Orerey, Buffalo, 329 brls sugar, 226 pkgs mdse, 22 tons stoves, 56 bxs fire crackers, 23 hhds sugar, 289 bdls and 505 bars iron, 580 kegs nails, 49 pkgs beer, 73 brls fish.

Brig Michigan, McGee, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.

Schr Racer, Bryant, Presque Isle, 400 tons coal, 25 brls fruits.

Schr Montezuma, Miller, Detroit.

Schr Amelia, English, Buffalo.

Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 74 m lumber, 15 m lath.

Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.

Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 70 m lumber.

Schr Orion, St Joseph, 90 m lumber.

Schr W F Allen, Boyle, Oswego, 100 brls salt.

Schr Active, Taft, Muskegon, 23 m lumber, 19 m shingles.

CLEARED.........May 23.

Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, 10,000 bu barley, 17,000 bu oats, 290 brls highwines.

Prop City of Madison, McGowan, Buffalo.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Sarnia and Buffalo, 600 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 100 brls beef, 734 hides, 17 bdls do, 1 rolls leather, 18 bags butter, 30 bags beans.

Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 400 brls highwines, 10 tons sundries.

Prop Buffalo, Penny, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 225 brls highwines.

Bark Pacific, Young, Green Bay.

Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 19,500 bu wheat.

Brig Mechanic, McGee, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.

Schr Lone Star, Jamison, Buffalo, 17,300 bu corn.

Schr Cornelia, Hosmer, Buffalo, 16,700 bu corn.

Schr Gem, Kennedy, Kingston, 13,500 bu wheat.

Schr Arctic, Carpenter, Buffalo, 15,596 bu wheat.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr, for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Bound West—On the 18th, Propeller New York; schr Syracuse, Whaling. On the 19th—Propellers Empire, Bay State; bark London.

Bound East—On the 18th—Prop Jefferson. On the 20th—Prop Granite State; schrs G D Norris, Britannia, J S Clark, Catarauqui, Fremont.

PASSED DETROIT—May 20—*Bound Up*—Props Mary Stewart, Quincy, Mendota; barks Sturgess, D Morris, Sunshine; brigs John G Deshler, Fanny Gardner, J S Harvey, Northumberland, N M Standart, Globe, Wm Treat; schrs R Dart, White Squall, Wm. Sanderson, Bermuda, Ethan Allen, San Jacinto, International, T J Bronson, Alvin Bronson, Somerset, Surprise, Narragansett, S Thursby, Dardanelles, G L Newman, Flora Watson, Geraldine, Clyde, Col Cook, St James, Resolute, Mazeppa, Perseverance, Lively, Wings of the Morning, Morning Light.

Bound Down—S B Planet; props Free State, Ogdensburg; bark W S Pierson; schrs Wild Rover, D Slauson, Curlew, Guido, Three Bells, Corinthian.

Weather steady and changeable—wind North-East and variable.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO—May 21.—Props Susquehanna, Galena, Adriatic, Tonawanda; schrs Cate Richmond, Eliza Logan.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—May 21—Props Potomac and Kenosha; schrs Eliza Logan, Joseph Grant, Geo W Holt.

THE SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN ROUTE.—The schooner Alpha arrived here yesterday morning with a cargo of corn from Hamilton, which was shipped from Chicago on the 11th per propeller Allegheny via Sarnia and Great Western Railway—time from Chicago to Oswego, six days. This car, o was contracted through to New York, and last night left here in Old Oswego Line canal boats for its destination. By running propellers between Hamilton and Oswego, no route leading to the sea board can equal this in reference to speed.

The benefit gratis received by being shipped over the Railways connecting Lakes Huron and Erie with Ontario, together with the fact in view that Welland Canal tolls have been raised on produce coming to American ports, should stimulate increased shipments over this route, which last year became so popular among shippers west.—*Oswego Times.*

RATES FOR THE STORAGE OF GRAIN IN OSWEGO.—Transfer or storage five days, ½ cent ᵽ bu. Storage each succeeding ten days, ¼ cent ᵽ bu additional.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........May 23.

Vermonter, Springs, cord wood.
H G Loomis, Athens, 80 s y rubble and 11 s y dim stone.
Investigator, Athens, 88 s y rubble and 1 s y dim stone.
Lemont, Lockport, 2980 bu corn, 39 bu beans.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 5300 bu corn.
Lioness, Ottawa, 6050 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn, 400 bu wheat.
Ontario, Lasalle, 5684 bu corn.
Mr Merriam, Lasalle, 5500 bu corn.
Janahe, Lasalle, 5000 bu corn.
Wing and Wing, Lasalle, 5100 bu corn.
Badger State, Lasalle, 5763 bu corn.

CLEARED.........May 23.

Prairie Chief, Lasalle, 16,136 ft lumber, 100 brls salt, 1¾ tonanndse.
Banner State, Lasalle.
C W Zimmerman, Lasalle.
A Lincoln, Lasalle, 10,000 ft lumber.
Vermonter, Feeder.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Marion, Seneca.
Boston, Morris.
Pacific, Lasalle, 20,000 ft lumber.
Armenia, Lasalle, 80,120 ft lumber, 1850 lath.
Investigator, Athens.
L O Campbell, Lasalle, 12,745 ft lumber, 1500 ft siding, 42,500 shingles, 2700 empty casks.
H G Loomis, Athens.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4003 ft timber, 23,000 shingles.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[price table illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes of each establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 34 Franklin street.

BUTTONS!—BUTTONS!!—
Brushes,
Bird Cages,
Belts,
Box Toys,
Beads,
Brooms,
Baskets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.
The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Which he has made up and is constantly manufacturing from well-selected Eastern Timber, and by competent workmen, and to his facilities for filling all orders for BUGGIES OR CARRIAGES of whatever style.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
I am also prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Painting, with neatness and dispatch.
N. B.—A good Light Rockaway and three Second Hand Buggies for sale at my Factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. R. WILLETS.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

TO ALL WHO LOVE
UNION & FREEDOM.
ROOT & CADY'S
PATRIOTIC SONGS.
The First Gun is Fired 25c.
God Bless our Brave Young Volunteers 25c.
(Quartette) 15c.
Forward, Boys, Forward! Quartette for Men's Voices 15c.
Union Volunteers 25c.
The Stars and the Stripes, the Flag of the Free 25c.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
EMBROIDERIES
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NOW OFFERING AT
70.........Lake Street.........70
ADDISON GRAVES.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of Illinois Currency wanted for good paying Business and Residence Property situated in the
HEART OF THE CITY.
For particulars address "B," Post Office Box 2343, Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to a large sale [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
25 Cases Merrimac Prints.
25 Bales Stark Sheetings.
25 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings.
25,000
STARK MILL BAGS.
10,000 LEWISTON DO.
All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The Largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
WEST OF NEW YORK.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
To Close Out Stock.
GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE,
WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
&c., &c., &c.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - Lake Street - 70
NEAR STATE STREET.

Wanted.

WANTED—A medium-sized Second-Hand Safe. Also, a second Commercial Desk. Both articles must be in good condition. No others need apply. Offers directed to Letter Box 4469 will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—Estimates for furnishing us with from four to six tons per week of Screened Briar Hill or Erie Coal for one year from June 7th, 1861. Address, WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation by a widow lady, who is fully competent to take charge of a public or private house. Can be addressed through the Post Office. MRS. E. TYLER, Chicago. Good references given.

WANTED.—Information wanted of ROBERT McCLENAHEN, Moulder by trade, formerly of Belfast, Ireland. If he would send his address to JAMES DONALDSON, Newburgh, Orange County, New York, he would hear of something to his advantage.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk, Salesman or Book-Keeper, where steady application to business and hard work will procure Board and Clothes through the hard times, by an active, honest young man, who is capable and willing to fill any situation that may offer. Good references as to honesty, character, &c. Address I. J. ROLLINS, Post Office.

WANTED—A Cash Customer for an interest in a Fully Established Business in Chicago, Drawing its trade from all the Western States, with a connection East. The only reason why the party desires to sell his health has failed him, and he is obliged to leave the city. Address "K.K.," P. O. Box 4333.

N. B.—Any capitalist desiring to make a PAYING INVESTMENT, Either as an active or silent partner will find this a rare opportunity.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact, everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.

The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.

Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4333.

DESIRED.—A single young man, with limited acquaintance in the city, desires board with a private family having no other boarders, where he can make it a home, and is willing to accommodate himself with such as the household may choose for themselves, preferring to be considered as one of the family than as a boarder. Unexceptionable reference will be given to those answering this notice, upon his application at their residences, at which time he will give real name and occupation. Please address "A. F." at the office of this paper, with real name and number of street, which shall be received in confidence.

HOME.—A gentleman wishing a large furnished room, with the comforts of a home, in a private family of high respectability, can obtain the same in a desirable location by addressing a letter to "E. B. T." at the Tribune Office. A Carriage House and Stable may also be had if desired.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 13½ Merchant street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Cottage House and two acres of land, corner Lake and Reuben sts., fronting Union Park. Price $30 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON.

TO LET—A Small House, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, north of Congress street, nicely furnished. Furniture would be sold to lessee. Address Post Office Box 4120.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

TO BE RENTED—Near Union Park, THREE FIRST CLASS HOUSES, With Gas, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, &c., and use of Stable if desired. Will be put in thorough repair. Price $400. Address Box 4169, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room 6.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 500 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & WREN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two suits of rooms, and one double room, with board, can be had, if applied for soon, at No. 281 Washington street. A few Day Boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board with very pleasant single or double rooms, can be obtained at 118 Lasalle street. One or two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated. A few Day Boarders will also be received. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. [illegible], between [illegible] and Wabash avenue.

Lost.

LOST—A Wallet containing valuable papers and notes, payable to the order of Luther Beecher. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Hides on Commission. [illegible]

General Notices.

DISCREDITED WANTED.
WE ARE PAYING IN GOLD,
45 Cents per dollar for Frontier Bank, Illinois.
42 " " " " Bank of Albion, Ill.
42 " " " " Farmer's Bank, New Canton, Ill.
BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office, 3½ Clark street.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Situation wanted by a reliable man (of family) as Book-Keeper. Has experience and a general knowledge of business transactions; does not object to amount of work to be done. Would prefer a situation where there would be no probability of a change for several years. Can give undoubted reference as to capacity and integrity. Is at present employed. Salary not less than $800 a year. Address INDEX, at this office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In Drawings of May 7th, 1861, No. 13,133 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. 2,507 drew $25,000; No. [illegible] drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.

DO YOU WISH LUXURIANT Whiskers or Mustache? If so, buy Prof. HOWARD'S RECIPE, which will force them to grow heavily in three to six weeks. It is also successful at producing Whiskers or Mustache as stated. Address, enclosing one dollar and postage stamp, "Prof. HOWARD," Box 1483, Chicago Post Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. L. LEE, 33 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—A Lime Quarry now doing a good business, with Steam Engine, Horses, Wagons, Houses, &c., together with a Farm of fifty-three acres and Residence situated within an hour's ride of Chicago. For further particulars inquire of MAPPA & COLLINS, Real Estate and Merchandise Brokers, Room No. 9 Warner's Hall, over 124 Randolph street.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business that may come before the Company, will take place on Wednesday, June 5th, 1861, at the Company's Office, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. A. J. KNISELY, Secy.

STUMP-TAIL CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR.—$15,000 worth of Clothing just received from New York, is offered at cost for Illinois Currency AT PAR. The subscriber, believing in the ultimate redemption of this money, will sell his entire stock in large or small lots, and receive this currency as above stated. B. NELSON, At Fargo & Bill, 45 Lake street.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 118 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them in pervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. Receipts given and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. 163 Dearborn street, Op. Post Office. Families supplied with help of the most reliable character. Orders from the country promptly responded to. Address Post Office Box 2346. MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

TO 73 RANDOLPH STREET. S. S. BUFFUM, Has removed his stock of Boots and Shoes from No. 83 South Clark street, (Hatalie's Old Stand), to 73 Randolph street, bet. State and Dearborn.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capitol, and Washington on horse back in the back ground, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a sailor, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price, Fifty Cents.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN B. GULLY, Mrs. GULLY. H. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE—Now landing and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish in store and for sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
500 BOXES SOAP. 200 BOXES STARCH.
300 KEGS SAL SODA. 100 KEGS B. C. SODA.
200 BOXES SALERATUS. 25 BOXES POTASH.
100 CONCENTRATED LYE.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., No. 129 South Water street.
SUGAR, &c.: 25 Hhds. Sugar, 100 Bbls. Sugar, 25 Boxes Sugar, [illegible]. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBER DEALERS.—The subscriber will receive written proposals until the 5th of June next, for furnishing materials and doing the following jobs of work, viz:

To build a white oak timber DAM, iron-fastened, across the Kankakee River, 2½ miles below Wilmington, of about the following dimensions, viz:—From 800 to 900 feet long, exclusive of embankments, and between 3 and 8 feet high. Timber must be 12 inches square sawed or hewed; the plank 3 to 4 inches thick, all filled in with stone and covered with gravel. Canal navigation is open to this point.

Also, to repair and improve the LOCK at said dam by raising the guard, lowering the mitre sills, deepening its lower entrance, and making new gates.

Also, to excavate from 1,000 to 15,000 cubic yards of the river bed at Wilmington.

Proposals may be made for ALL or for SEPARATE portions of the above work, or for furnishing materials ONLY, or for work and materials ENTIRE. Payments will be made, as customary on canal or railroad contracts, or as may be otherwise agreed. Plans, specifications, &c., and all desired information may be had at Wilmington, by inspection or inquiry. Wilmington is on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago. H. O. ALDEN. Wilmington, Will County, Ill., May 1st, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

Sealed proposals will be received at Springfield, Illinois, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of June next at noon, by the undersigned, Commissioners on the part of the State of Illinois, for furnishing, delivered at Springfield, Illinois, the following arms and equipments:

(10,000) ten thousand Minnie Rifled Muskets, with angular bayonets, fifty-eight hundredths (.58) inch calibre, and 40 inch length of barrel.

(2,000) two thousand Minnie Rifles, with sword bayonets, fifty-eight hundredths (.58) inch calibre, 33 inch length of barrel. The barrels to be rifled with three grooves, one twist in six feet; the lands and grooves to be equal. Each part to be equal in all respects to the standard required by the United States, and to be subjected to the same tests now in use by said Government.

To each musket and rifle 1 screw-driver, with cone-wrench; 1 wiper; 1 tompion; and one spare cone.

To each 10 twenty-five muskets and rifles, 1 ball-screw; 1 spring vice; 1 tumbler and wire punch.

12,000 Cartridge Boxes, 12,000 Scabbards, 12,000 Waist Belts, } Adapted to the above standard of arms.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposal. The terms of payment under the law are eighty per cent. on delivery, twenty per cent. on completion of contract.

Address "Commissioners for Purchasing Arms."

JAS. H. STOKES, JOHN TILLSON, WM. SHEPHARD, } Com'rs.

Springfield, Ill., May 18th, 1861.

Farms for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold on Reasonable Terms,

A WELL IMPROVED FARM,

Situated in Cook County, near a Railroad Station, about forty minutes ride from the City of Chicago, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF PRAIRIE, And Ten Acres of Choice Valuable Timber.

This Farm is under a good state of Cultivation, well fenced. There is on the place a good orchard of bearing trees, of various kinds of fruit, with fair buildings. For further description and terms, inquire of C. L. MILLER, Colon, Mich., or of JAMES MILLER, Rice's Block, Dearborn street, Chicago.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP. In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Boone, Stark, Bureau, Carroll and Lake counties, the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREEN, now owned by Ardelia M. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. HOYD, [illegible] Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1¾ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from the Station, with Barn, Carriage House, and Smoke House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fare One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,800. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 281 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For sale a Drug Store with stock and fine set of fixtures, all complete, situated in a good location, about 40 miles from this city. For particulars address P. O. Box 469 Chicago, Ill.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] of Trade, [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] Commission Business, [illegible] made in the market for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, [illegible], and make advances on [illegible] Exchange. E. G. WOLCOTT.

WATER PIPE, WATER PIPE. 1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Chain Pumps, [illegible] Wooden Screw Pumps made and [illegible], corner Polk and Canal sts., Chicago.

Military.

MILITARY CA[PS]
J. & A. HERZOG
Manufacturers and Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.
CAMP BLANKETS
AND KNAPSACKS [illegible]
And so arranged that they may be [illegible]
KNAPSACKS WITH [illegible]
The above are newly invented [illegible] furnished in large quantities to [illegible] being considered the best in use. [illegible] HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS [illegible] TENTS, &c., may be had [illegible] her Agency of JOHN B. IDESON [illegible] olph street, Kingsbury Block.

TO MILITARY COMPA[NIES] NOW ORGANIZING.—The [illegible] now engaged in filling a large [illegible] and having all the facilities for [illegible] good material, are now prepared [illegible] fitting adapted for Uniforms [illegible] orders for such on as favorable [illegible] the country. Piece goods [illegible] forms on hand. JAS. MAR[illegible]

CAVALRY TRAPPINGS are now prepared to furnish [illegible] with SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., of the [illegible] styles; and our facilities [illegible] furnish Companies at the [illegible] prices. Samples constantly [illegible]. TURNER & SIDWAY. No. 10 [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court of Cook County, May Term, A. D. 1861. Asa D. Reed vs. J. K. Hallam.—Attachment. [illegible]

[illegible]

Gallup & Hitchcock, Plt'ffs Att'ys.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s. s. Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. William J. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon, Lucian Buttles, Joseph Buttles, his wife, Joseph Buttles, [illegible] John Buttles, American Horse Nail Company, Samuel Bailey, John E. [illegible], Brown, Peter Kinney, Benjamin [illegible] Starr, Jr., Robert Hervey, [illegible] trator of the estate of Joel Buttles, [illegible]

[illegible]

King & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court of Cook County, May Term, 1861. Samuel Myers vs. John D. [illegible] Stone, Lewis Warne, [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861. Asa D. Reed vs. J. K. Hallam.—Attachment.

[illegible]

Gallup & Hitchcock, Plt'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—W[HEREAS] the undersigned, Lorenzo J. [illegible] by deed in trust, [illegible] cago, executed on May 15th, 185[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence J. J. [illegible] Hasbrouck Davis, Solicitor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—W[HEREAS] Jeanne Adkins, of the city [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, March 19th, 1861.

The above sale is hereby postponed [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY.

The above sale is further postponed [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY.

The above sale is hereby further postponed [illegible] day of May, 1861, at [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY.

The above sale is hereby further [illegible] Monday, the 6th day of May, 1861, at [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY.

The above sale is hereby further [illegible] Monday, May 20th, 1861, at the same hour [illegible] CHAS. A. GREGORY.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—W[HEREAS] default has been made by Charles [illegible] payment of his two certain promissory [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, May 15th, 1861.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
[DAI]LY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[Dai]ly, delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
[Dai]ly, delivered in city, per week	.15
[Dai]ly, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
[Dai]ly, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
[Tri]-weekly, per year	4.00
[Weekly], single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 12 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any [time] at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

[Ad]dress, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The next issue of the TRIBUNE will be delivered to city subscribers on Monday [mo]rning, instead of Sunday morning. [We] have issued two editions of Monday's [T]RIBUNE for several past weeks, deliver[ing] the first one, containing Saturday [nig]ht's dispatches, on Sunday morning to [our] subscribers on most of the carrier's [rou]tes. The second edition, containing [Sun]day night's despatches, have not been [sup]plied to our city subscribers. Many city [sub]scribers complain that by the foregoing [arr]angement, they are deprived of impor[tant] and interesting information which ap[pe]ars in the last edition. Hereafter the [car]riers will serve their patrons with the [sec]ond edition on Monday morning.

A Sunday morning edition will be print[ed] during the continuance of the war, for [the] use of news agent and the trains which [go] out Sunday night. It will contain all [the] news which can be obtained up to [mi]dnight Saturday, and will be for sale at [all] the news stands.

DEATH OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

The city was profoundly agitated yester[day] by the news of the death of Col. Ells[wo]rth, slain by a Secessionist at Alexan[dria], Va. The first report announced [sim]ply that he had been assassinated. [Ev]ery man in Chicago clenched his teeth [wit]h a firmer purpose to add new ener[gy] and more terrible destructiveness to a [wa]r against enemies, among whom poison [an]d the dagger seem to be the favorite [we]apons. No man has been watched by [our] citizens with warmer interest, since [the] beginning of the struggle, than Col. [Ell]sworth. On no one have higher hopes [bee]n built. His great efficiency as a dis[cip]linarian, his power of command over [me]n, his unquestioned valor, and the [ext]ensive information he had acquired in [the] field of military operations and mod[ern] tactics, gave promise that in a period [of] war or civil revolution, when experi[en]ce should be added to his marked natur[al a]bilities, he would rise to the position of [a g]reat commander.

[A]side from the distinction acquired by [Col.] Ellsworth in drilling his famous [Zou]aves and preparing his volume of tac[tics], he left upon all his acquaintances the [im]pression of unusual force of character. [Wh]en we consider his limited advantages [in] the way of early education, we can but [be] surprised at the method, distinctness, [and] compact brevity of his language. He [was] accustomed to explain and illustrate [the] evolutions of cavalry, infantry or ar[tiller]y, to describe an arm or a uniform, or [rela]te an anecdote, in words as clear, point[ed] and forcible as an accomplished para[grap]hist. His capacity for command, his [self-]possession, his personal courage and [abil]ity were all proved in that remarkable [tour] to the Eastern cities where he created [such] a furore with his modest clerks and [book]-keepers in the Zouave drill. A na[tiona]l military reputation made in a time [of p]rofound peace by an obscure young [man], who never saw West Point, is a ra[rity] indeed. The facility with which he [mast]ered the most minute details of com[pany] drill was not more remarkable than [the] grasp with which he comprehended [the] movements and requirements of an [arm]y. The military bill which was intro[duced] in the Legislature at its last regular [sess]ion, and which passed the House, was [large]ly his work, and in view of the cir[cum]stances then existing it must be pro[nounc]ed as nearly perfect as possible. [With] a few alterations the same bill was [re]introduced at the special session and [was] passed the House, but was defeated [in the] Senate by one or two votes.

[We] mourn his loss for his country's sake, [and] his men were the first in Alexan[dria], he was the first to tear down the [emble]m of treason in Virginia—the first, [alas], to fall! Accounts are somewhat [confl]icting as to the manner of his [death], but the latest dispatches confirm [the i]dea that it was a foul and dastardly [assas]sination. "Shot in the back"—this [is] the damning tale. It is small com[fort] to know that his murderer was in[stant]ly shot through the head. The Fire [Zouav]es will have a wider and more last[ing re]venge for the death of their gifted [and g]allant young colonel. The public [feel]ing in Washington and the deep [feeling] excited in New York by the trage[dy atte]st how wide and deep a sympathy [is tou]ched by the catastrophe, and how [well] the public recognized the heroic spirit [of Eph]raim E. Ellsworth.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

[Du]ring the forenoon of yesterday Sena[tor D]ouglas's physicians well nigh despair[ed of] his life. So alarming indeed were [the sy]mptoms that a report gained consid[erable] circulation and credence, that he [had b]reathed his last. About noon, how[ever], he rallied, and continued to improve [by h]ardly perceptible degrees, until a late [hour l]ast night. His situation is still criti[cal]. What, with the agitation caused by [his dan]gerous condition, and the murder [of Col.] Ellsworth, the city was in a fever[ish st]ate all day.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

[This] noble regiment is now full, and [admi]rably more. For the honor of [Chica]go let us hope that it will not be sent [with]out suitable clothing to make a [respec]table appearance in the field. We [should] send no men to Washington looking [as tho]ugh they were recruited from Fal[staff's] tatterdemalions at Coventry, or se[lected] at random from all the armies in [Christ]endom. The men are now ready to [respon]d to the call of the President, and [eager] to march into the post of danger. [If the G]overnment cannot yet provide their [outfit], *Chicago must do so*. Let our [citizens] respond to the call of their officers [prompt]ly, cheerfully and liberally.

MISSOURI.

[Des]patches from St. Louis indicate a [purpos]e on the part of the Secession forces [of Miss]ouri, to disregard the agreement in[to which] in their behalf by the Com[mander], General Price. It is probable [that pru]dence will conquer valor as soon [as they] get sober enough to understand the [nature] of the situation; and that the peace [of the] State will remain unbroken. We [trust] In the meantime, we trust that [Unio]n men will not lay down their [arms, n]or dissolve their military organiza[tions. S]ecession is an animal that will [bear c]onstant watching.

[ILLINOIS "BIG GUNS."]

[An e]ight-inch howitzer, mounted, and [an eig]ht-inch mortar with the proper bed [were se]nt down the Southern division [of the Illi]nois Central Railroad yesterday, [...] A quantity of suitable ammu[nition was] also shipped from the St. Louis [arsenal] yesterday for the same place.

[MAILS STOPPED.]

[...] General Blair has ordered a [stoppage] of the mail service in all the [...] except [illegible] [...] But now will [illegible] [...] why this has not been [...]